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# THE UNITED NATIONS





President Eisenhower addressing United Nations General Assembly in 1953 on his proposal for an international atomic-energy agency.

*During the past few years, I have been associated in several capacities with the work of the United Nations. This first-hand contact has emphasized to me the variety and scope of UN responsibilities and the far-reaching impact of its efforts. The United Nations can succeed only to the extent to which its objectives and functions are understood and supported by the peoples of the world. To provide one small step toward a better understanding both of the United Nations and the 82 countries which make up its membership is the purpose of this publication.*

S. C. ALLYN,  
Chairman of the Board  
The National Cash Register Company



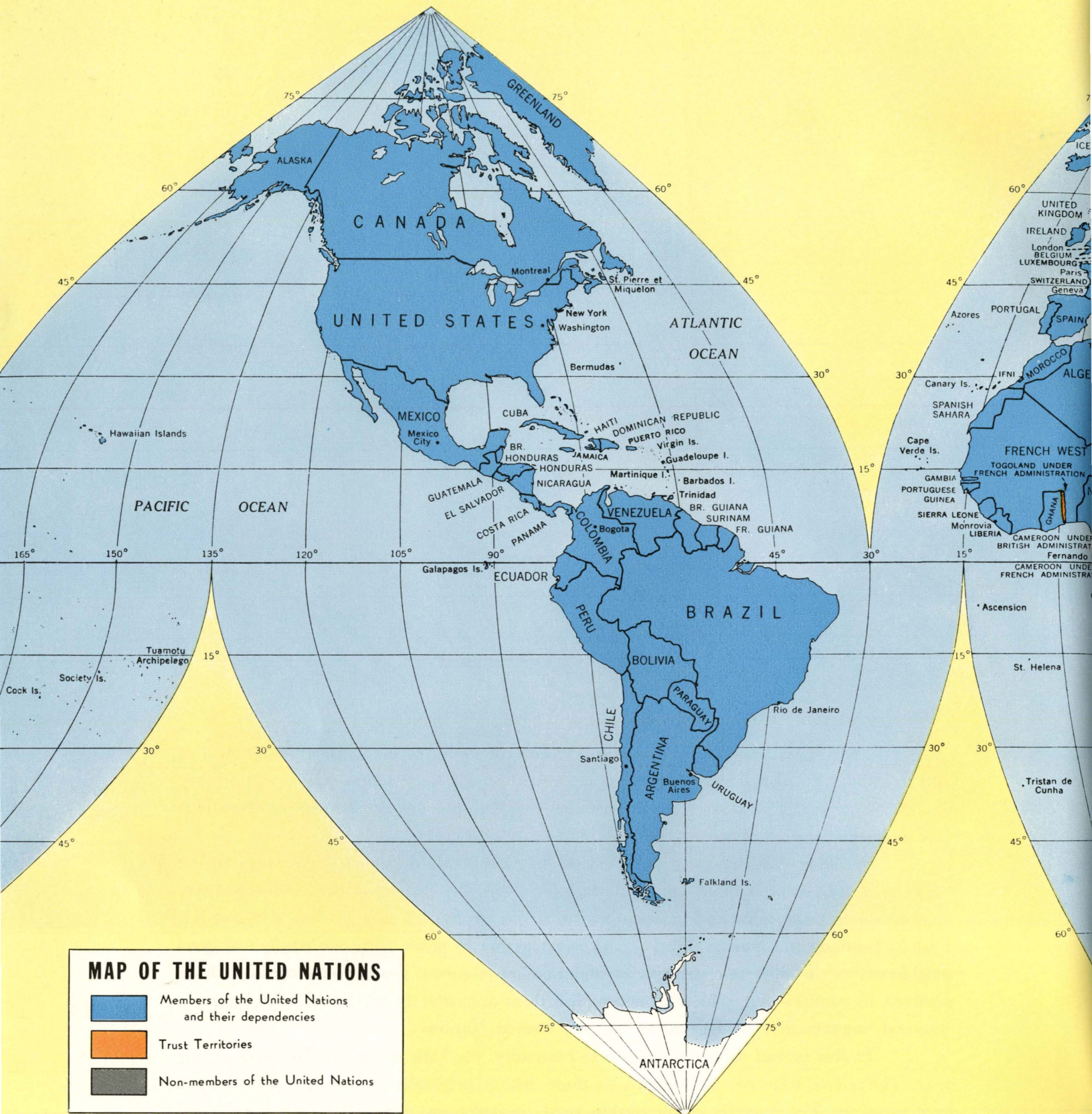
# THE *United Nations*

The United Nations was born in the fervent desire of mankind to eliminate war and to build for a better world. It is the nearest approach to a world parliament history has ever known. Its objectives as set forth in the Preamble to the Charter constitute a true milestone in international co-operation.

Speaking for the great majority of mankind, this document gave voice to the hopes of hundreds of millions in this declaration: "We the Peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . to reaffirm our faith in fundamental human rights . . . to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors . . . to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security . . . have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations."

In this second decade of service to humanity, the United Nations has come a long way. Thirty-two countries in addition to those which originally signed the Charter are now members. The sincerity of the pledges made in accepting membership has been tested upon many occasions. The overall score has not been perfect but the achievements have been great. To a degree which in itself offers new hope for the future, the United Nations has proved itself a forum for the resolving of world issues, a practical instrument to advance the welfare of mankind.





## Members of the United Nations



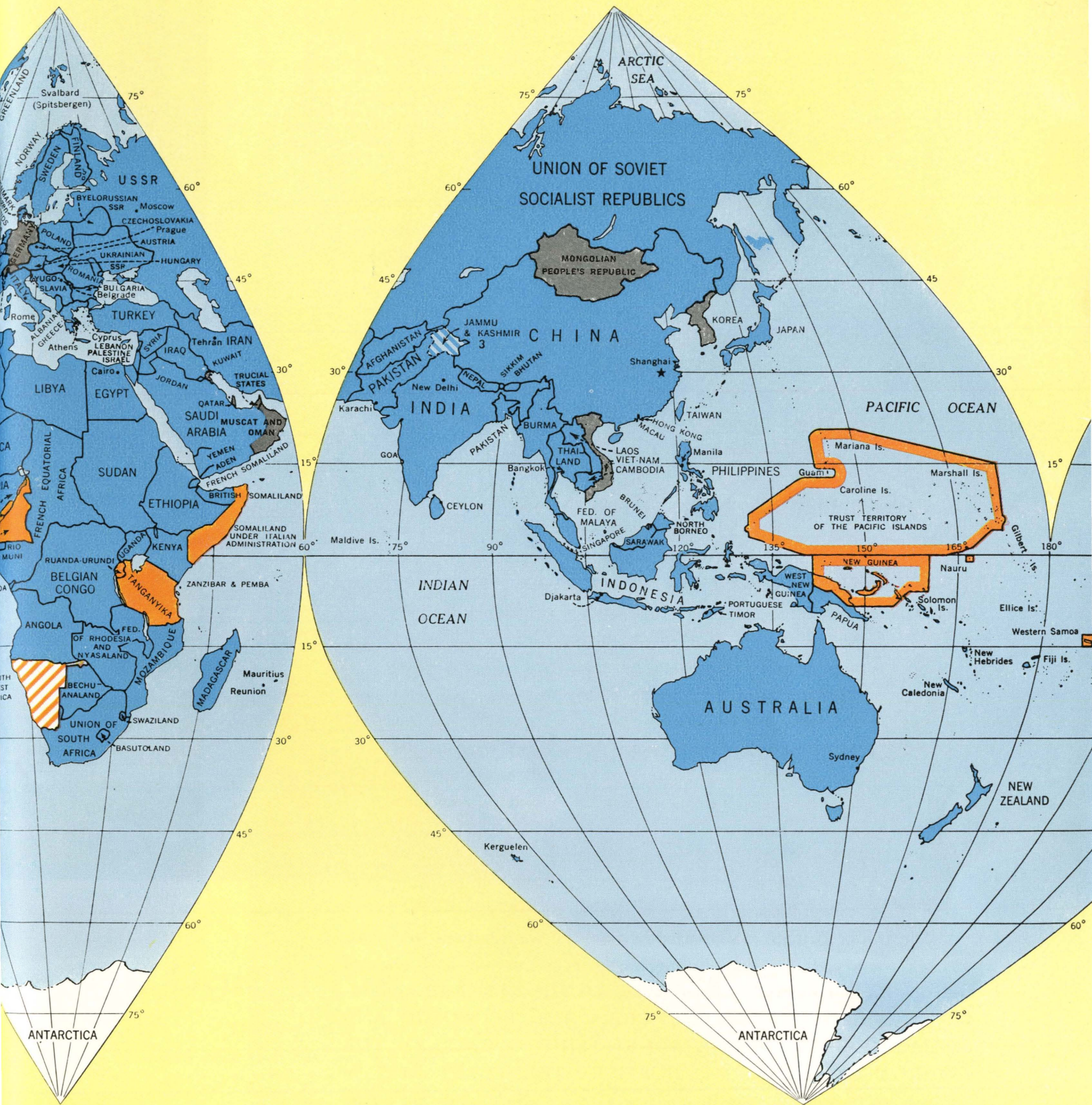
Afghanistan  
Albania  
Argentina  
Australia  
Austria  
Belgium  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Bulgaria

Burma  
Byelorussian S. S. R.  
Cambodia  
Canada  
Ceylon  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Costa Rica

Cuba  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
Finland

France  
Ghana  
Greece  
Guatemala  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Hungary  
Iceland  
India





Indonesia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy  
Japan  
Jordan  
Laos

Lebanon  
Liberia  
Libya  
Luxembourg  
Malaya  
Mexico  
Morocco  
Nepal  
Netherlands

New Zealand  
Nicaragua  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland

Portugal  
Romania  
Saudi Arabia  
Spain  
Sudan  
Sweden  
Syria  
Thailand  
Tunisia

Turkey  
Ukrainian S. S. R.  
Union of S. Africa  
U.S.S.R.  
United Kingdom  
United States  
Uruguay  
Venezuela  
Yemen  
Yugoslavia



# Principles and Principal Organs of the United Nations

Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving countries which accept the obligations of the Charter and are considered able and willing to carry out these obligations. Eighty-two countries are now members. Their combined population is 2,340,000,000.

The United Nations is founded on these basic principles:

- All Member States are sovereign and equal.
- All are pledged to fulfill their obligations under the Charter in good faith.
- All are pledged to settle their disputes by peaceful means and in such manner as not to endanger peace, security and justice
- In its international relations, no Member shall use or threaten force against the territory and political independence of any state or behave in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.
- All are pledged to give every assistance to the United Nations when, in accordance with the Charter, it takes any action, and also not to give assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking action to preserve or restore peace.
- So far as it is necessary to preserve peace and security, the organization shall ensure that countries which are not Members shall also act in accordance with the principles of the Charter.
- The United Nations shall not intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state except when it is acting to enforce the peace.

The United Nations is supported by financial contributions from each member country. It functions through six principal organs, each charged with specific responsibilities. These organs are THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY • THE SECURITY COUNCIL • THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL • THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL • THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE • THE SECRETARIAT. In addition, there are a number of separate agencies which, while not a part of the United Nations, operate in close co-operation with it.

The headquarters of the United Nations are in New York City, on an 18-acre plot of land which is international territory. Certain activities of UN, however, are centered elsewhere, particularly in Geneva, Switzerland, and The Hague in the Netherlands.







The General Assembly of the United Nations in session at New York Headquarters.

## The General Assembly

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It meets once each year and normally remains in session for three months. It elects a President and Vice Presidents for each annual session. Every country which is a member of UN is represented. Each country has one vote but may have as many as five representatives.

The General Assembly has the right to discuss and make recommendations on all matters within the scope of the Charter. It can discuss the powers and functions of all other organs of UN. It initiates studies and makes recommendations to Member States and to other organs for promoting international co-operation.

Ordinarily the Assembly reaches its decisions on the basis of a simple majority of those voting; on especially important matters a two-thirds majority is required. All other organs of UN submit annual reports to the General Assembly. The General Assembly approves budgets of the entire organization and apportions expenses among Member States.





The Security Council is charged with the responsibility of maintaining world peace.

## The Security Council

The Security Council is that organ of the United Nations charged primarily with maintaining world peace and security. It is in permanent session.

The Council is made up of eleven members. Five are permanent and six are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. The five permanent members are China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States. Non-permanent members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Questions, other than those of procedure, are decided on the basis of an affirmative vote by seven members. The seven must include the five permanent members. This rule is generally referred to as the "veto" privilege.

The Security Council has the right to call upon member nations for military support from their armed forces and other assistance necessary to maintain peace and security. It exercised this authority in the fighting in Korea. The Council is empowered to investigate any situation which might lead to friction between countries and to recommend ways and means of peaceful settlement.





In the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, action by the Security Council sent UN observers to the contested area and resulted in the adoption of a cease-fire order.



The Palestine Question was one of the first to confront the United Nations. It involved field observation, the establishment of special missions and many important decisions.



Various questions in connection with Greece have been submitted both to the Security Council and the General Assembly. This is an observation post as established by UN observers.



The Suez Crisis led to the creation of a United Nations Emergency Force made up of military personnel from ten countries. This is one contingent which was flown to the trouble spot.



In the difficulties in Indonesia, the efforts of the Security Council led to a cease-fire order. Establishment of a Good Offices Committee was instrumental in gaining a peaceful settlement.



Problems connected with Korea resulted in extensive action by the United Nations and eventual placing of military forces in the field, carrying out their mission under the UN flag.





The Economic and Social Council initiates and correlates activities in many different fields.

## The Economic and Social Council

The function of the Economic and Social Council is to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social development throughout the world. It consists of a representative from each of eighteen countries all of which are members of the United Nations. These countries are elected by the General Assembly. The Council meets as often as required, usually twice each year.

It is the responsibility of the Council to make studies, reports and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and other matters. It makes recommendations to promote observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It can call international conferences on specific problems and works with other organs of the United Nations. Its work is closely connected with the technical assistance program which is providing practical help in many forms especially to underdeveloped countries throughout the world.

The Council carries out its studies in large measure through the formation of expert commissions, each of which concerns itself with a particular field. It also is associated with a number of inter-governmental agencies, which are members of the United Nations "family" and which work closely with it on projects of mutual interest. Representatives of the specialized agencies participate in the proceedings of the Council but do not vote. Three regional Economic Commissions report to the Council. The areas they cover are Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America.



## Specialized Agencies

which work with the  
Economic and Social Council

*International Labor Organization (ILO).*

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, (FAO).*

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).*

*World Health Organization (WHO).*  
*International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.*

*International Finance Corporation (IFC).*

*International Monetary Fund.*

*International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).*

*Universal Postal Union (UPU).*

*International Telecommunication Union (ITU).*

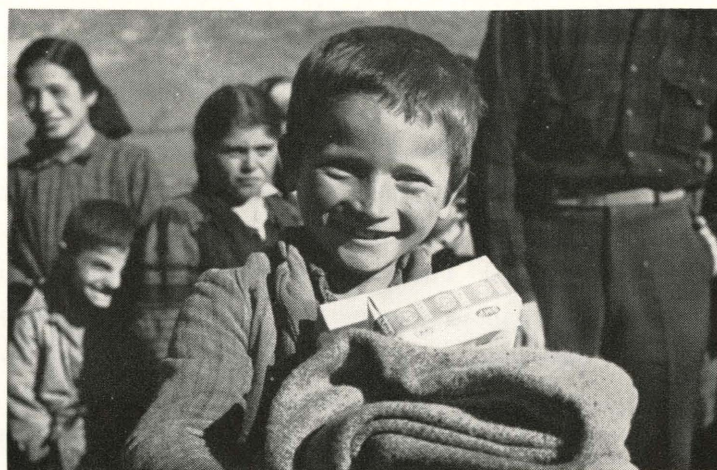
*World Meteorological Organization (WMO).*



The Economic Commission for Europe, meeting in the Palace of Nations at Geneva. This is one of three regional economic commissions which meet once each year and report to the Economic and Social Council. Each is concerned with the economic development of its area.



The United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, carries out extensive program concerned with health and welfare of children. On many projects it co-operates with specialized agencies.



Through UNICEF, food, clothing and shelter are provided for children in underdeveloped countries, for refugees, and in many special instances where epidemics and disasters strike.



Through special control bodies, the Economic and Social Council is constantly striving to control and reduce traffic in narcotics. This is the confiscated kit of an opium smoker.



Food and supplies furnished by UNICEF often mean the difference between life and death in far corners of the world. Supplies are being delivered here in a disaster situation.





The United Nations Trusteeship Council exercises general supervision over the trusteeship system, promotes its objectives and considers petitions submitted by the people concerned.

## The International Trusteeship System

The Charter of the United Nations provides for the supervision, economic and social development and protection of certain territories which are not self-governing.

Supervision of Trust Territories is effected through the International Trusteeship Council. The Council is composed of member countries administering trust territories, permanent members of the Security Council which are not administering trust territories and others elected by the General Assembly.

The authorities directly responsible for administering these territories report to the Council. Periodic visits are made to the trust territories. The Council will also consider petitions referring to the territories and consult with authorities regarding them.



New Guinea is one of the territories in the Pacific administered under Trusteeship System. Here the members of UN mission speak to large gathering.



The chief of a particular area in British Togoland traveled many miles to meet UN observers. Such meetings provide valuable firsthand contacts.



The International Court of Justice meets at The Hague in the Netherlands. Each of its fifteen judges is from a different country. Cases considered are international in character.



## The International Court of Justice

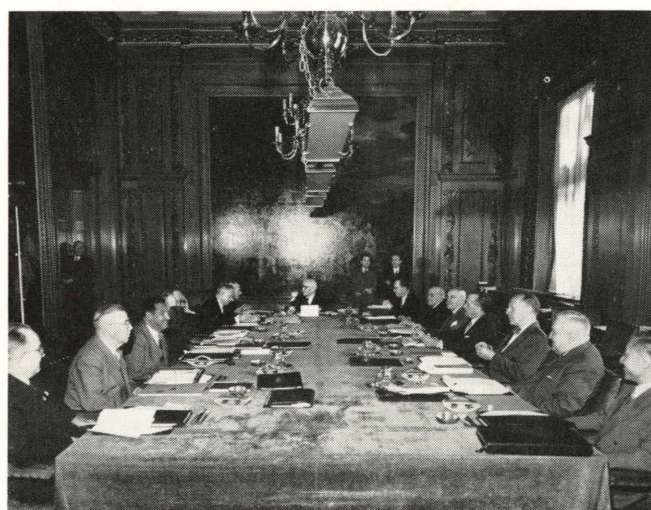
The International Court of Justice is in permanent session at The Hague. It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court is composed of fifteen judges, elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council. Each judge must be from a different country.

Every member country of the United Nations can refer cases to the International Court and non-members can do so under special provisions. Cases referred to the Court pertain, in the main, to international relations.

In addition to judging legal disputes the Court renders opinions on legal matters referred to it by the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations. A member country must comply with a court decision in any case to which it is a party.



Government officials and legal advisers of a country which is a party to case under consideration confer during a session of the International Court.



Judges of the International Court in private conference. This is the only principal organ of UN which meets regularly at location other than Headquarters.



The Secretariat Building  
of the UN in New York.

## The Secretariat

The administrative responsibilities of an organization consisting of 82 countries and functioning in all quarters of the globe are almost limitless. To meet them insofar as United Nations headquarters are concerned requires a staff of 3,500 people and the facilities of the 39-story Secretariat Building, which is the day-to-day workroom of UN.

The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General, elected by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. He is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. The Secretariat is a community within itself, a cosmopolitan one whose citizens come from practically every nation in the world.

Among those who make up the staff are secretaries, bookkeepers, clerks, translators, professors, former ambassadors, scientists, newspaper people, radio, television and motion picture technicians, guides, and many others. Each member of the UN staff is pledged to keep "the interests of the United Nations only in view and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any Government or other authority external to the United Nations."

The Secretariat is physically a self-contained unit, with its own restaurants, clinics, bookstore, travel bureau and other facilities required in the functioning of such an organization. It acts as host to some 3,000 daily visitors who tour UN facilities throughout the year.

Dag Hammarskjöld  
Secretary-General  
The United Nations



Group of visitors on tour  
through UN Headquarters.







A staff of 70 guides is available to conduct visitors on tours through UN Headquarters. Tours can be conducted in 19 languages. More than 3,000,000 visitors have taken these tours.



The working languages for UN proceedings are English, French, and Spanish. All speeches are interpreted simultaneously with delivery by a staff of highly trained interpreters.



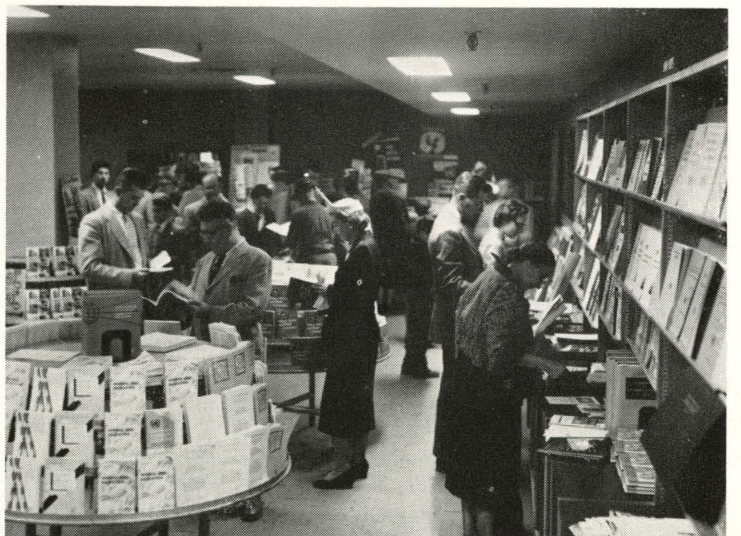
The Chinese calligraphy room is typical of the varied services provided by the Secretariat. Here official documents are prepared in Chinese characters produced by brush strokes.



The UN Library, occupying a seven-story building, contains approximately 200,000 volumes of books, periodicals and documents from many countries and in many languages.



More than 2,000 residents, representing 51 nationalities, live in Parkway Village, home in the United States of many members of UN staff. Children attend international school.



The Bookshop is an important information point of the United Nations. Material available is extensive and covers the entire scope of the work of UN and various specialized agencies.



# UN in action around the world

Although the impressive structures which house headquarters are something of a symbol of the United Nations, its global responsibilities touch almost every country in the world. At any given time it would be possible to find UN projects underway in practically every member nation and in others as well.

Some of these activities, such as those concerned with world crises, are widely publicized and, during the period of tension at least, are a focal point of world interest. Others, directed toward the attainment of long-range objectives and dealing with economic and social conditions, go on year after year, making the headlines perhaps infrequently, but representing a sound, constructive approach to basic problems.

Some of those whose duty it is to implement the work of the United Nations must of necessity carry military equipment. Others carry textbooks, technical knowledge, the vaccination needle, spray guns, the scientist's kit, money from the International Bank, serum to control livestock diseases, seeds for better crops—in short, new ideas and new methods for creating a better life for the peoples of the world.

The pages immediately following picture some of the many projects to which the United Nations and its associated specialized agencies are dedicated.

The Arab driver of a heavily laden camel receives instruction from member of UNEF, United Nations Emergency Force in Suez crisis.





Visiting nurse provides training for midwife and mother. Running comment while ministering to patient teaches fundamental health measures and new methods.



HEALTH is one of the vital concerns of UN. Poor living conditions, inadequate medical supplies, lack of knowledge of even elementary principles contribute to the heavy tolls taken by disease. The World Health Organization, a specialized agency, UNICEF and others are in the forefront of the battle against disease.



Tuberculosis control is important part of World Health Organization work. Tests, vaccination and educational campaigns implement program. Vaccination team in Philippines.



Team operating under WHO being instructed in methods of detecting Yaws, a devastating disease in many countries. Training is progressive; one team teaches another.



Control of malaria depends to a considerable extent upon spraying of living quarters and other areas. Here a malaria control team in India studies proper spraying methods.





The pupils in this rural school in El Salvador are following a curriculum proposed by UNESCO. Improvement of education in Latin America is one of long-range objectives of UNESCO.

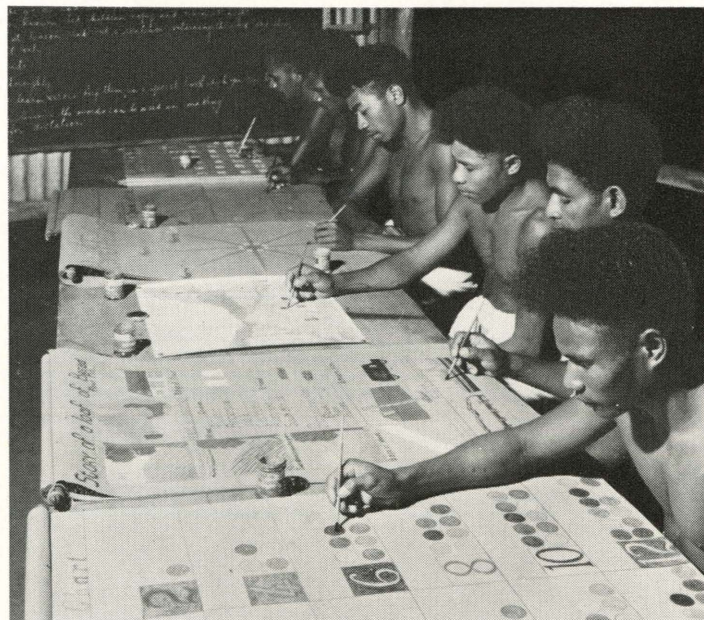


Pupils in seventh grade class in Quito, Ecuador. The efforts of UNESCO educational experts in this country over past few years have produced exceptionally good results.

EDUCATION for more people and on a broader scale is perhaps the greatest need in the world. More than half of the men, women and children in the world today can neither read nor write. UNESCO, the World Health, Food and Agriculture and International Labor organizations combine their forces to bring the means of gaining at least an elementary education to those who would not otherwise have an opportunity to go to school.



UNESCO submitted plans for systematic reform of education in Afghanistan. Students here as elsewhere are eager to learn. Many start studies beyond average school age.



Native teacher training center in New Guinea. These future teachers have prepared charts which they will take with them to respective schools when they receive assignments.



Pottery making in Philippines was source of livelihood for many. Old methods could not compete with machines, and work declined. By teaching improved methods, UN technician showed the way to meet competition.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE programs represent one of the most far-reaching activities of the United Nations. While these activities are coordinated through the Economic and Social Council, specific projects may be undertaken by the associated agencies such as WHO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, ICAO and WMO, as well as by the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Under technical assistance programs, experts are sent to different countries to improve agricultural methods, establish or aid industries, advance aviation, give engineering counsel and in general to provide that type of instruction which will help others to help themselves. Technical assistance is made available for a country only after it has been requested by the government of that country.



Help provided by the different organizations of UN takes many forms. In this steel mill in France a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development financed the installation of a hot-steel rolling mill, increased production from 70 tons every 24 hours to 1200 tons in 8 hours.

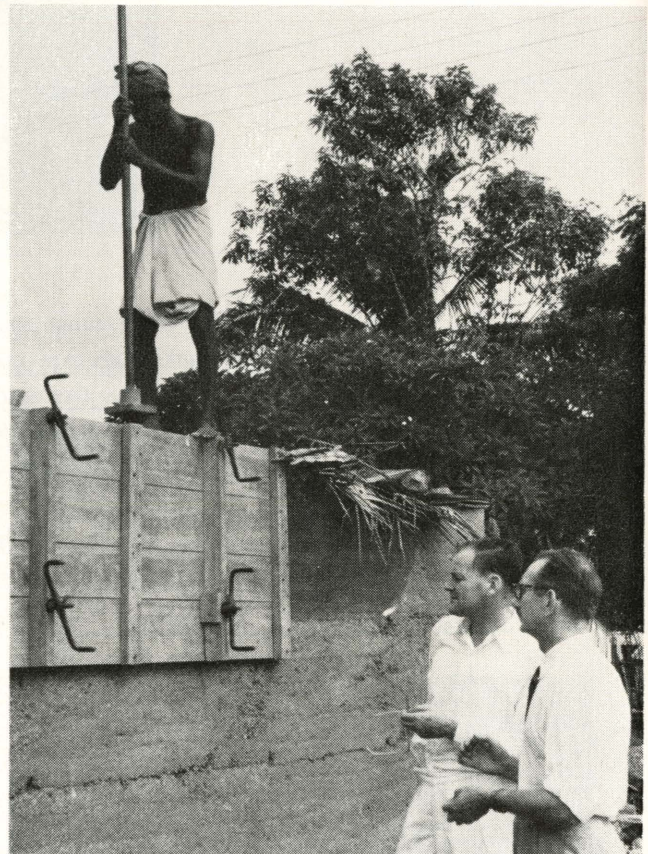




Shortage of housing is one of the most serious conditions to be met in many countries. The two-room cottage on left is type being built in Ceylon at low cost through use of materials at hand. Type of construction shown below.



Conservation and improvement of livestock is important. Rinderpest and other diseases take heavy toll in many countries. Here a veterinarian inoculates a water buffalo.



Erecting walls of "rammed earth" cottage like one shown at upper left. Earth is compacted in forms by tamping. Result is a cool, fireproof and termite and rot-proof structure at 50 % less cost than brick.



Instruction in methods of increasing catch of fish and raising production of fish farms adds substantially to food supply in many countries. Much has been accomplished in this direction.





UN technical expert develops course in organization and methods which teaches use of modern office machines in business. Machine manufacturers co-operate in this program by explaining equipment.



UN programs have many ramifications, recognize fact that modern distribution contributes to economic welfare. Here is model self-service market set up to encourage use of better store methods.



Agricultural practices are so primitive in some countries that instruction in how to use a simple scythe represents a definite step forward in efforts to increase crop yields.

In many countries sheep are the most important type of livestock. UN technical assistance has done much to improve yield of meat and wool and to develop more efficient methods of marketing.

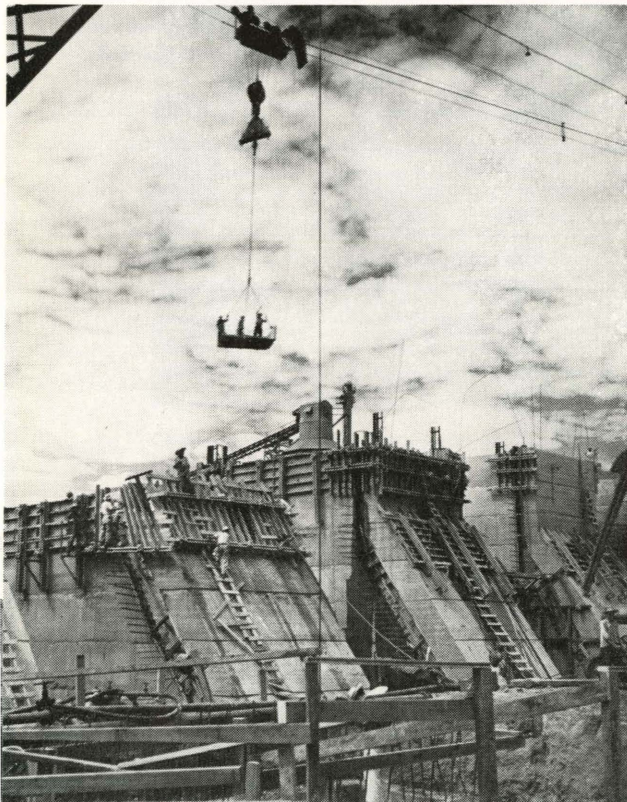
FAO expert in Somaliland explains to cotton farmer how to increase his crop yield. Cotton cultivation in this area has experienced a great revival in past few years.







Construction of dams harnesses rivers, conserves water for useful irrigation projects. UN aids in many instances, sometimes financially, sometimes with technical assistance. These workers are building a large dam in Thailand.



Hydroelectric development in El Salvador. Dam on Rio Lampa will increase country's power resources. This project was partially financed through International Bank loans.

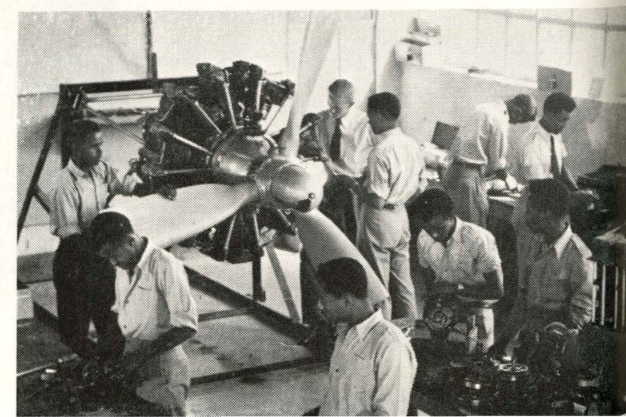
Pupils in trade school in British Togoland. Instruction is provided in carpentry, masonry, engineering and general educational subjects.



International Road Transport Commission works toward simplification of international shipping. Here a sealed shipment crosses frontier without customs check. It will be examined later at destination.



Technical assistance is provided where requested by International Civil Aviation Organization. Here technical experts are training aircraft service personnel in Ethiopia.

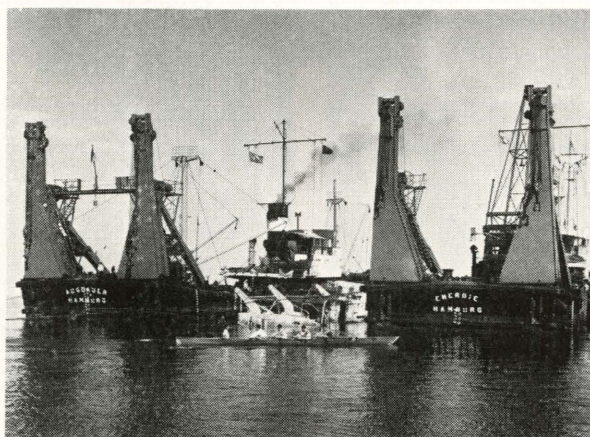




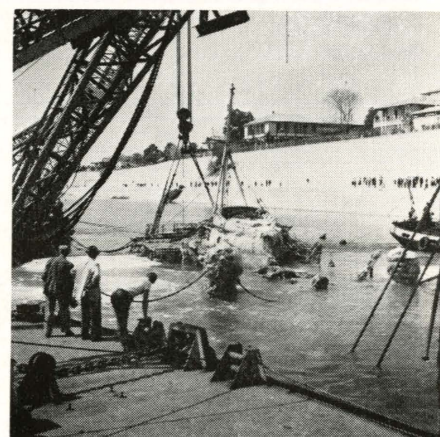
The Co-operative movement has been of considerable help to many countries in increasing production and improving marketing procedures. In Burma, for example, it has increased the supply of fish. UN and ILO experts have been helping the Burmese for some time to develop co-operatives among fishermen.



UNESCO works with Indian Institute of Technology in teaching engineering and allied subjects.



Powerful salvage equipment at work clearing Suez Canal of ships and other obstructions which blocked the canal channel.



A sunken tug, one of the many which blocked the Canal, as cranes of salvage ship slowly lift it from beneath the water.

Clearing the Suez Canal of 42 sunken ships, wrecked bridges and other obstacles was the most extensive operation of its type ever undertaken. Under a program supervised by UN, the Suez Canal channel was cleared in record time.





# Keeping the world informed on the work of UN

The function of the United Nations Department of Public Information is to keep the world informed of what is happening in UN. It works through every media; the printed word, television, radio, films, talks, exhibits and any others which may offer an opportunity to tell the UN story. There are, for example, 25 information centers and offices in that many locations around the world. Each is a source of many types of information for the people.

The public understanding of the work of UN will always be in direct ratio to the amount of information available on the work it is doing.



Daily briefings arranged by Central News Desk keep representatives of different types of information media informed of current developments. Press covers all public UN meetings.



Television plays an important part in telling the story of United Nations activities. Many programs are created on specific subjects and important meetings are carried on networks.



Many publications, books, pamphlets, and a magazine offer a ready source of information on all types of UN work. Editorial staff members are responsible for producing this material.



UN movie crews roam the world. As a result there is available for public use a library of many types of films, each picturing some problem of UN and the means taken to meet it.



UN has its own radio facilities, initiates many programs and works with others to make the fullest and most effective use of this medium. Numerous programs are broadcast overseas.





Never before in history has one flag represented as many countries and as many people as that of the United Nations. Back of it is the support of eighty-two nations with a combined population of 2,340,000,000 people.

Bearing the seal of the United Nations on a background of blue, this flag flies around the world. It is a symbol of united effort to work for a better life for the peoples of all nations.

In the display of flags at United Nations headquarters, the blue and white standard of UN represents all members. Before it in a long semicircle are the flags of member nations, arranged alphabetically beginning at one end. One flag represents a country with a population of 310,000 and an area of 999 square miles. Another represents a country with a population of more than 200,000,000 and an area of 8,648,000 square miles. Each of these flags, like every other in the display, also represents one vote in the United Nations.

The flags of the member countries of the United Nations and pertinent information about each country constitute the remaining pages of this publication. In several instances, borders shown on maps which follow are in question. They are shown here on a de facto basis.





## Afghanistan

Afghanistan is located on the Great Divide between central and southern Asia. It is mostly a mountainous country but with some fertile plains. Population is 12,000,000 and area 250,000 square miles, about the size of Texas. Capital is Kabul. Agriculture is principal occupation.

The country is self-sufficient in food; chief exports are wool, skins, fruits and nuts. Copper, lead, iron, silver and asbestos are mined. There are no railroads; transport is by truck, camel or pony. Modern roads and irrigation systems are being built. Trade with India flows through Khyber Pass.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with Senate and National Council. Languages are Persian, Pashto, Uzbek and Hazarar. Instruction is free in educational and technical institutions. Islam is the predominant religion. Became a member of UN in 1946.

*Unit of currency is the Afghani which is equal to 100 puls. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 25 puls. Eight denominations of currency notes from 2 to 1,000 Afghanis.*



## Albania

Albania is a mountainous land in south-eastern Europe, one of the Balkan countries. Population is 1,250,000 and area 10,629 square miles, about the size of Maryland. Capital is Tirana. Forestry is a principal occupation and there is also mineral wealth.

Other products are tobacco, wool, hides, furs, dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn and cattle. There are four seaports, with Durazzo the most important, and ten air routes.

The state has endeavored to develop farming and light industry, to build new roads and power stations and to modernize mines.

Albania is a republic with a unicameral Legislature. Population is mainly Ghegs in the north and Tosks in the south who are mostly Moslems, followed by Orthodox Christians and Roman Catholics. Schools are few, but primary education is compulsory and free. Became a member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the lek which is equal to 100 quintars. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 quintars. Nine denominations of currency notes from 1 to 20 leks.*







## Argentina

Argentina extends along the southeastern coast of South America. Population is 19,108,000 and area 1,078,769 square miles, about a third the size of the U.S. Capital is Buenos Aires. Mining and farming are the chief occupations. Principal crops and livestock are wheat, corn, barley, rye, flaxseed, oats, sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs. Sugar, wine, cotton and fruit industries are also large. Petroleum is found, with most wells in Comodoro Rivadavia region.

Argentina is one of two leading manufacturing countries of Latin America. Main industries are food processing and non-durable consumer goods.

Argentina is a republic with a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Instruction is free in primary institutions. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency, Argentine peso, which is equal to 100 centavos. Coins range from 1 centavo to 1 peso. There are eight denominations of currency notes from 50 centavos to 1,000 pesos.*



## Australia

Geologically one of the oldest continents, Australia is located in the southwest Pacific Ocean. Population is 9,400,000 and area 2,974,581 square miles, about the size of the United States. Capital is Canberra.

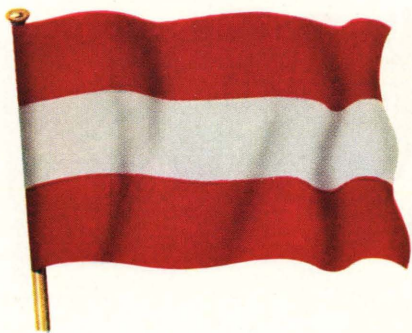
Chief exports are wool, wheat, metals, foods. One of the world's most highly industrialized nations, Australia manufactures iron and steel, textiles, electrical and radio equipment, drugs, chemicals, machinery, automobiles, aircraft and ships.

Australia is an independent member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It has a Parliament consisting of Senate and House of Representatives. Language is English. Instruction is free in primary and secondary institutions. Church of England has largest portion of population, with remainder being Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and others. Became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Australian pound which is equal to 20 shillings or 240 pence. Coins from 1/2 pence to 5 shillings. Eight currency notes 10 shillings to 1,000 pounds.*







## Austria

Austria is a central European country. Plains cover about a third of the land which is essentially mountainous. Population is 6,974,000 and area 32,375 square miles, about the size of South Carolina. Capital is Vienna. With a large reserve of hydroelectric power, the economy is predominantly industrial.

Chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, paper and pulp, building materials, aluminum, machine tools and chemicals. Timber is abundant, and deposits of iron ore, magnesite, oil, salt, graphite, talc, and gypsum are also plentiful. Agricultural production includes wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar.

Austria is a republic. Language is principally German. Instruction is free at elementary institutions, and predominant faith is Roman Catholic. Became a member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the Austrian schilling which is equal to 100 groschen. Coins from 1 groschen to 25 schillings. Six denominations of currency notes from 10 to 1,000 schillings.*



## Belgium

Belgium is a western European country. Population is 8,351,000 and area 11,775 square miles, about the size of Maryland. Capital is Brussels. Economy is primarily geared to mining and manufacturing.

Steel and textiles are Belgium's most important exports. Agriculture and forestry also rate among the country's leading industries. Principal crops are oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar beets. Important manufacturing industries are textiles, cement, chemicals, leather and hides, paper and bookbinding, silks, diamonds and glass. Foreign trade is vital to life of the country. About 40% of entire production is exported.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Deputies. French and Dutch are the national languages; and Roman Catholicism, the predominant faith. Became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Belgian franc which is equal to 100 centimes. Denominations of coins range from 20 centimes to 100 francs. Five denominations of currency notes, 20 to 1,000 francs.*







## Bolivia

Bolivia is a South American country which lies across the Andes. Its chief topographical feature is the great Central Plateau, 12,000 feet high and over 500 miles long. Population is 3,198,000 and area 424,162 square miles, about 1½ times the size of Texas. Capital is La Paz. Mining is principal occupation because of large deposits of tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony and manganese.

Agricultural products include potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, coca, highland rice, chestnuts, rubber and cinchona bark. Seventy per cent of population is engaged in agriculture. Bolivia produces 15% of world's tin, also exports rubber and some petroleum.

Bolivia is a republic with a Congress composed of a Senate and a House of Deputies. Language is Spanish and instruction is free in primary institutions. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the boliviano which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 10 bolivianos. Ten denominations of currency notes from 1 to 10,000 bolivianos.*



## Brazil

Brazil constitutes a major portion of central and eastern South America. Northern part is heavily wooded basin of the Amazon River which rises in Peruvian Andes and empties into Atlantic at Equator. The population is 62,000,000, area 3,288,050 square miles, slightly larger than the United States. Capital is Rio de Janeiro. Brazil is world's largest producer of coffee. The country also has vast mineral wealth, largely undeveloped.

Santos, Paranagua, Rio de Janeiro and Victoria are great coffee ports. Other important agricultural exports are cotton, cocoa, pinewood, castor beans, tobacco, tea and oiticica oil.

United States of Brazil is a republic with a Legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies. Language is Portuguese. Instruction is free in primary educational institutions. Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the cruzeiro which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 10 centavos to 2 cruzeiros. Ten denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 cruzeiros.*







## Bulgaria

Bulgaria is a Balkan country, with a population of 7,160,000 and area of 42,796 square miles, about the size of Ohio. Capital is Sofia. Agriculture is principal occupation and 75% of the people live on farms, but industrialization is growing through development of electric power production.

Principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco and fruits. Planned economy system emphasizes electric power, coal, machinery, metals, textiles, building materials, fur and leather goods. Chief seaports are Stalin and Burgas on Black Sea.

Bulgaria is a people's republic with a unicameral National Assembly. Language is Slavonic. Instruction is free in elementary institutions. Greek Orthodox is predominant faith, but other religions represented include Moslem and Jewish. Became a member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the lev which is equal to 100 stotinki. Denominations of coins range from 1 stotinki to 25 stotinki. Ten denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 levs.*



## Burma

Burma forms a part of the subcontinent of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Great river valleys run through the country approximately north and south. These valleys are divided by mountain ranges and plateaus. The Irrawaddy Valley constitutes Burma proper. Population of Burma is 19,434,000 and area 261,789 square miles, about the size of Texas. Capital is Rangoon.

Large expenditures are made for agriculture, water resources, mining, power, transport and communications. Principal products are teakwood, rice, cotton, maize, tobacco, tin, silver and petroleum. Rubies, sapphires and jade found in Burma are unsurpassed in quality.

Burma is an independent republic with a Constituent Assembly. Instruction is state-controlled. The predominant religion is Buddhism. Language is Burmese or variant thereof. Became member of UN in 1948.

*Unit of currency is the kyat which is equal to 100 pyas. Denominations of coins range from 1 pya to 1 kyat. Four denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 kyats.*







## Byelorussian S.S.R.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (White Russia) is situated on western border of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Population is 8,000,000 and area 80,300 square miles, about the size of Idaho. Capital is Minsk.

Much of the land is marshy, but drainage projects have increased arable portion. Country is important producer of agricultural products. Principal crops are flax, grain and potatoes. Chief industries are manufacture of agricultural machinery, wood products, matches, linen, paper, leather and glass.

Government is a constituent republic of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Language is Byelorussian. Instruction through high school is compulsory, and all education including college is free. Russian Orthodox is leading religious faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the ruble which is equal to 100 kopecks. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 20 kopecks. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 rubles.*



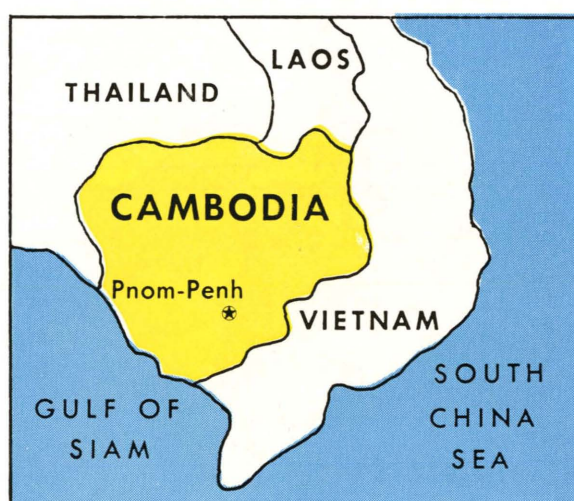
## Cambodia

Cambodia is an independent state of South-east Asia. Central part is level, forming huge basin for Mekong River. Population is 5,000,000 and area 68,000 square miles, about the size of Missouri. Capital is Pnom-Penh. Agriculture is principal occupation. Rice is raised on 80% of usable land. There are two seasons, a dry season of about four months and a long wet season.

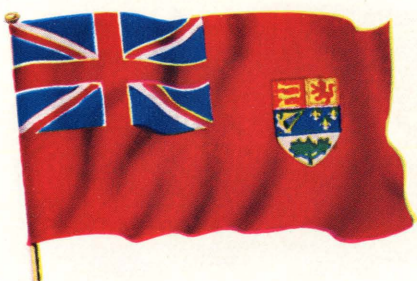
Chief minerals are coal, tin, lead and zinc. Chief agricultural product is rice. Exports include rice, rubber, fish, coal, lumber, pepper, cattle and hides, corn, zinc and tin.

Cambodia became an independent state in 1955. Government is constitutional monarchy. Language is Cambodian or Khmer. French is widely spoken also. Instruction is free in public elementary schools. Buddhism is predominant religion, although there are some Roman Catholics. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the riel which is equal to 100 sen or cents. Coins range from 1 to 200 cents. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 200 riels.*







## Canada

Canada occupies entire upper half of North American Continent, except for Alaska. Population is 16,650,000 and area 3,845,774 square miles,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  the size of the United States. Capital is Ottawa. Country is largely agricultural, although manufacturing industries dominate economic life.

Immense wealth is drawn from such diversified sources as agriculture, forestry, fishing, minerals, hydroelectric power and manufacturing. Output of food is considerable, as well as production of newsprint, aluminum, nickel, uranium, asbestos, platinum, iron, zinc and lead.

Country is an independent and sovereign member of Commonwealth of Nations. It is a federation with provincial governments. Languages are English and French. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith, although Protestants outnumber Catholics. Became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency, the Canadian dollar, equal to 100 cents. Coins range from 1 cent to 1 dollar. There are eight denominations of currency notes, ranging from 1 to 1,000 dollars.*



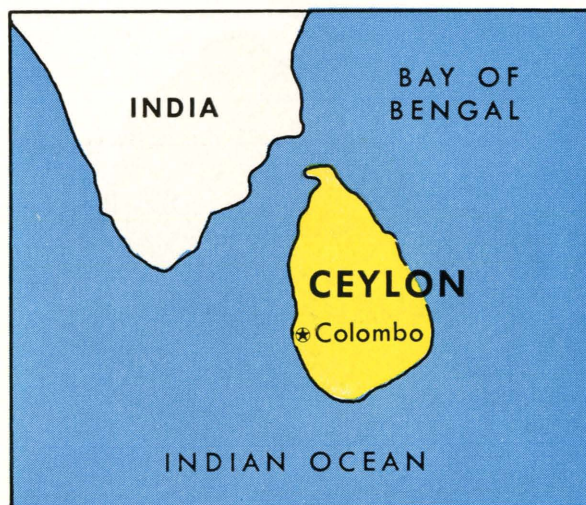
## Ceylon

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, 31 miles southeast of India. Coastal area is flat, but central part is mountainous. Climate is hot, but dry and healthful. Population is 8,929,000 and area 25,332 square miles, about the size of West Virginia. Capital is Colombo.

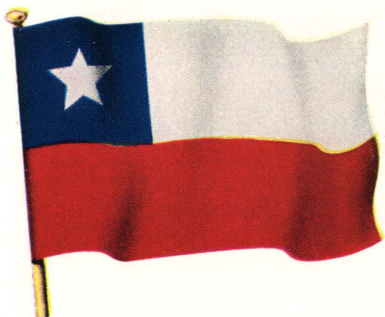
Principal agricultural products are tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, cacao, cinnamon, citronella and tobacco. Main industries are extraction of coconut oil, and manufacture of cement, textiles, paper, insecticides, cigarettes, rubber goods, soap, potable spirits and glass.

Government is of dominion status with Parliament consisting of Senate and House of Representatives. Languages are English, Sinhalese and Tamil. Instruction is free from kindergarten to university. Buddhism is predominant religion. Ceylon became a member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the Ceylon rupee which is equal to 100 cents. Coins range from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 5 rupees. Six denominations of currency notes from 1 rupee to 100 rupees.*







## Chile

Chile lies on west coast of South America between the Andes and the south Pacific Ocean. Population is 6,774,000, almost entirely of European origin, area is 286,397 square miles or about the size of Texas. Capital is Santiago. Agriculture is an important occupation and manufacturing has developed greatly.

Country is self-sufficient in food, with chief exports being meats, barley, oats, beans, lentils and fresh fruits. Mining industries account for about 75% of exports. Chile is one of world's largest producers of copper and wine. Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, is southernmost city in world. Valparaiso is chief seaport.

Chile is republic with a Senate and a House of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Instruction is free in primary schools. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the peso which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 10 pesos. Eight denominations of currency notes from 5 to 10,000 pesos.*



## China

China, the world's most populous country, is in the eastern part of Asia. China is one of the best watered countries in the world because three great rivers—the Yangtze, the Hwang Ho, and the Si Kiang—flow hundreds of miles from the mountains. Population is estimated at 500,000,000, which is a fifth of world's total inhabitants. Area is 3,789,380 square miles, about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  the size of the United States. Capital is Taipei, Taiwan. Agriculture is principal occupation.

China is self-sufficient in food with chief exports being animal products, oils, tallow, wax, seeds, cotton, silk, hides, skin, leather, tea, chemicals, metals, minerals, piece goods, paper, cereals, beans and peas.

China is a republic with a Legislative Council. Language is Chinese. Predominant religion is Buddhism, but all important religions of the world are also found. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the new Taiwan dollar equal to 100 cents. Denominations of coins range from 10 to 50 cents. Two denominations of currency notes, 1 and 10 dollars.*







## Colombia

Colombia is situated in northwest South America. It has a coast line of 808 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 994 miles on the Caribbean Sea. Population is 12,657,000 and area 439,512 square miles, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the size of Texas. Capital is Bogota, located in the Andes at elevation of 8660 feet.

Mild coffee is produced extensively for export. Rice, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, cotton and fine timbers are also produced and important quantities exported. Cattle raising features a fine selection of breeds. Country is also well developed industrially and is a producer of iron ore, platinum, emeralds, gold and crude oil. Beautiful scenery and great variety of climates are notable.

Colombia is a republic with a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Language is Spanish. Instruction is free. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Colombian peso which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 centavos. Nine denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 pesos.*



## Costa Rica

Costa Rica is in Central America. Except on the coast, its topography is essentially mountainous. The main rivers, although too swift for navigation, provide sufficient water power and irrigation. Population is 1,033,000 and area 23,261 square miles, about the size of West Virginia. Capital is San Jose. Agriculture is principal occupation.

Major staples are coffee, bananas, cocoa, and abacca. Forests are thick with hardwoods, and the subsoil is rich in gold and silver. Chief industrial resources include cigar and cigarette factories, coffee-drying establishments and hydraulic sawmills.

Costa Rica is a republic with legislative power vested in a Chamber of Deputies. Instruction is free in primary and secondary schools as well as the University. Language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Costa Rica became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the colon which is equal to 100 centimos. Denominations of coins range from 5 centimos to 2 colones. Eight denominations of currency notes from 5 to 1,000 colones.*







## Cuba

Cuba, largest island in the West Indies, is often described as the Pearl of the Antilles or the Isle of a Hundred Harbors. Its territory includes the Isle of Pines and countless adjacent islets. Population is 5,829,029 and area 44,206 square miles, about the size of Pennsylvania. Capital is Havana.

Although Cuba is noted as the world's largest supplier of sugar, several other agricultural products, including tobacco, coffee, and fruits, also play an important part in the nation's economy. Other activities include cattle-raising, fishing, rum-processing, the manufacture of cigars, rope, and furniture, and the production of mineral ores, such as nickel, copper and manganese.

Cuba is a republic with a president elected for a four-year term. Language is Spanish with English widely understood. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Cuban peso which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 100 centavos. Eight denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 pesos.*



## Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia is located in Central Europe and has two extensive mountain systems, the Carpathian and the Sudeten. Population is 13,089,000 and area 49,381 square miles, about the size of New York state. Capital is Prague. Country is rich in natural resources and industrial development. Its mineral waters have resulted in establishment of numerous health resorts.

Agriculture and forestry occupy 40% of the population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, corn and hops are grown. Forests are famous for hunting and are habitat of deer, fox, pheasant, chamois, ibex, wildcat and wild boar. Mineral wealth is also abundant.

Government is a people's republic with nationalized industries and one-candidate-list elections. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Languages are Czech and Slovak. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the koruna which is equal to 100 haler. Denominations of coins range from 1 haler to 1 koruna. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 koruna.*







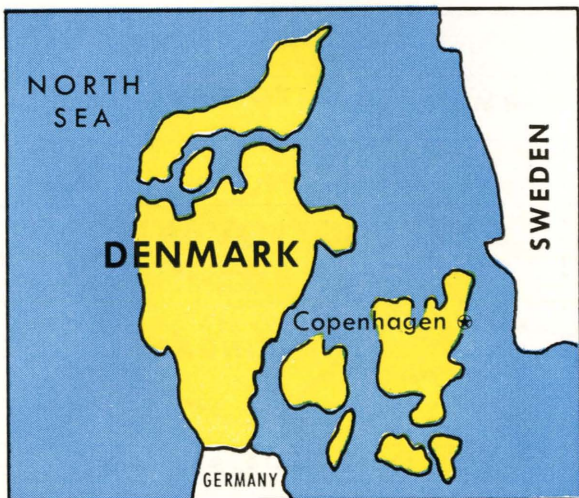
## Denmark

Denmark includes the Jutland Peninsula and the Danish Archipelago of which the islands of Sjaelland, Fyn, Lolland and Bornholm form the major part. Population is 4,439,000 and area 16,576 square miles, about twice the size of Massachusetts. Capital is Copenhagen. Dairy farming, cattle-raising, agriculture and industry are mainstays of economy.

Chief exports are eggs, butter, cheese and bacon. Important industries are forestry, shipbuilding, fishing, canning, textiles, and manufacture of machinery. The Co-operative Society has made important progress here with both producers and consumers.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament which holds joint legislative power with the King. Language is Danish. Instruction is free. Evangelical Lutheran is the predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the krone which is equal to 100 ore. Denominations of coins range from 1 ore to 2 kroner. Five denominations of currency notes from 5 to 500 kroner.*



## Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic occupies two thirds of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies, and is bounded on the west by Haiti. High mountains and lush valley areas are main features of topography. Population is 2,450,000 and area 19,333 square miles, about twice the size of New Hampshire. Capital is Ciudad Trujillo. Principal occupations are agriculture and cattle-raising.

Forests are rich in precious hardwoods, and development of minerals is increasing. Sugar, cocoa, tobacco, coffee and tropical fruits among chief exports. Manufactured products include textiles, cement, peanut oil, salt, chocolate, and building materials.

Country is a republic with a national Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Languages are Spanish and English. Instruction is free. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Dominican peso which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centavo to 1 peso. Nine denominations of currency notes from 1 to 10,000 pesos.*







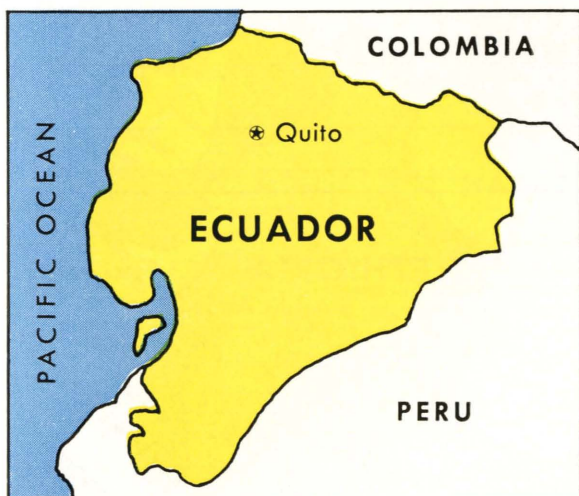
## Ecuador

Ecuador extends 100 miles north of the Equator and 400 miles south of it. Chief islands in Archipelago of Colón (Galápagos) are San Cristobal, Santa Maria, Santa Cruz, San Salvador and Isabella. Population is 3,567,000 and area 116,270 square miles, about the size of Arizona. Galapagos Islands are included in area of Ecuador. Capital is Quito. Guayaquil, on the southwest coast, is principal seaport.

Country is rich in minerals and silver ore is found at Pillzhum in Canar. Chief exports are bananas, cacao, kapok, mangrove bark, coffee and alligator skins. Ecuador is chief source of balsa, a wood half as heavy as cork and used in aircraft and ships.

Ecuador is a republic with a Congress consisting of Senate and Chamber of Representatives. Language is Spanish. Education is free. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the sucre which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 5 centavos to 5 sucres. Seven denominations of currency notes from 5 to 1,000 sucres.*



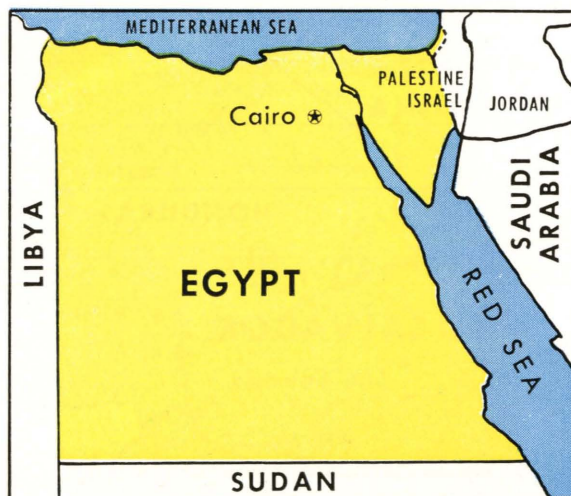
## Egypt

Egypt is located in northeastern Africa. Population is 23,240,000 and area 386,198 square miles, about 1½ times the size of Texas. Capital is Cairo.

Chief industries include processing of cotton, rice, corn, vegetable oils, refining of sugar and petroleum and manufacture of yarns, textiles, cement, soap, paper, automobile tires, and batteries, pumps, and glass. Cotton, wheat, sugar cane, rice and corn, beans and onions form the bulk of agricultural production which is confined largely to valley of the Nile. Phosphate rock, petroleum and iron ores are most abundant of various minerals. Archaeological treasures symbolize the Pharaonic and Arabic culture.

Egypt is an Islamic Arabic republic under a democratic government. Language is Arabic. Instruction is free through high school. Islam is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is Egyptian pound which is equal to 100 piastres. Coins range from 1/2 millieme to 20 piastres. Nine denominations of currency notes from 5 piastres to 100 pounds.*







## El Salvador

El Salvador is the only Central American republic without an Atlantic seacoast. It is the smallest Central American republic, but also the most densely populated. Population is 2,193,000 and area 12,792 square miles, about the size of New Jersey. Capital is San Salvador. Coffee-growing is the principal occupation.

Other products are sugar, cocoa, rubber, cotton, tobacco, hemp, balsam and other woods, henequen and indigo. Industries besides coffee-growing are raising of sheep, cattle, horses and swine, and mining of gold, silver and other minerals. Industrial products are soap, cement, sisal bags, textiles, vegetable oils and leather goods.

Constitution provides for a unicameral National Assembly of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Education is free. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the colon which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 centavos. Six denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 colones.*



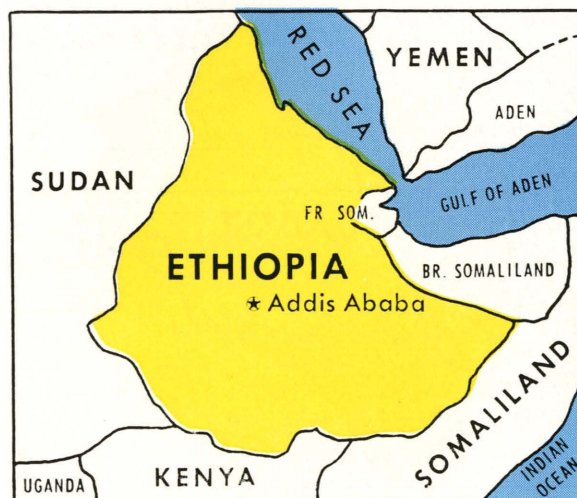
## Ethiopia

Ethiopia is located in the mountainous volcanic country of northeast Africa. Population is 19,500,000 and area 400,000 square miles, about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times the size of Texas. Capital is Addis Ababa. Principal occupation is agriculture.

Chief crops are wheat, barley, millet, tobacco, sugar and coffee. Cattle, sheep, goats and mules are also raised in great numbers. Coffee from the province of Kaffa, of extremely high quality and used for blending, accounts for half of country's foreign exchange. There are also vast mineral resources. Horses exported by Ethiopia are popular as polo ponies. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia in 1952.

Government is constitutional monarchy with Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Language is Amharic, with English widely taught. Christianity is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is Ethiopian dollar which is equal to 100 cents. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 cents. Six denominations of currency notes from 1 to 500 dollars.*







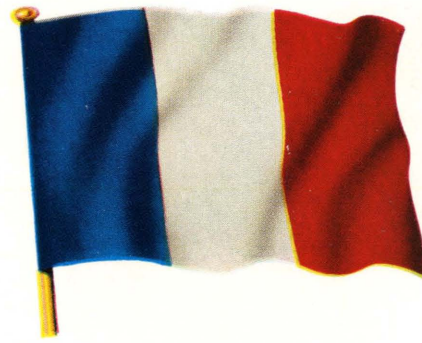
## Finland

Finland is located in Northern Europe, and rich forests cover nearly three fourths of the land. Population is 4,240,000 and area 130,269 square miles, about the size of New Mexico. Capital is Helsinki. Finland is an agricultural country, and lumbering is most important industry. Other major economic activities are cattle-raising and dairy farming.

The country's vast hydroelectric resources power such industries as smelting and refining of copper and manufacture of newsprint, textiles, art glass and chemicals. Major crops are rye, oats, barley, potatoes and hay.

Finland is a republic with single legislative chamber called Eduskunta. Language is Finnish; however, 9% of population is Swedish-speaking. Country's literacy rate, 99%, is highest in the world. Evangelical Lutheran is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the markka which is equal to 100 pennia. Denominations of coins currently issued range from 1 to 500 markkaa. Six currency notes from 50 to 10,000 markkaa.*



## France

France is located in Western Europe, and includes the island of Corsica, off the west coast of Italy. Population is 43,787,000 and area 212,659 square miles, about twice the size of Colorado. Capital is Paris. France is both an agricultural and manufacturing country. Fishing is also important.

Rich deposits of coal, iron ore and bauxite sustain production of steel and aluminum products. Orchards and vineyards are famous. Chemicals, silk and cotton, textiles and perfumes are among most important manufactured items. Treasures of art, literature and music have been France's contribution to world culture.

France is a republic with National Assembly and Council of the Republic. Language is French. Instruction is free in primary, secondary and higher educational institutions. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the franc which is equal to 100 centimes. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 100 francs. Seven denominations of currency notes from 50 to 10,000 francs.*







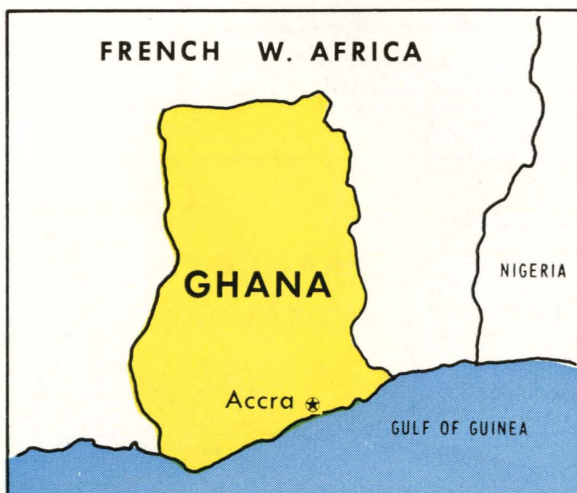
## Ghana

Ghana is situated on the west coast of Africa. Apart from occasional rocky headlands, the coast line is sandy and low-lying. The country comprises the following regions: Eastern and Western; Ashanti; Northern; and Trans-Volta Togoland. Population is 4,620,000 and area 91,843 square miles, about the size of Wyoming. Capital is Accra.

The country is the largest producer of cocoa in the world. Mineral resources which are exported include gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite.

Ghana is an independent state within the British Commonwealth with democratically elected Parliament. The principal language groups are Ga, Fanti and Twi. Instruction is free. Religions are Moslem and Christian. Christian missions include Roman Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian. Became member of UN in 1956.

*Unit of currency is the West African pound which is equal to 20 shillings. Coins range from 1/10 penny to 2 shillings. Three denominations of currency notes from 10 to 100 shillings.*



## Greece

Greece is located on the Balkan Peninsula. A large number of islands, including Crete, the Dodecanese and the Cyclades, account for more than a fifth of its area. Population is 8,050,000 and area 51,246 square miles, about the size of Alabama. Capital is Athens. Agriculture is principal occupation.

Chief exports are tobacco, olives and olive oil, wine brandy, figs, sponges, citrus fruits, cotton yarns and leather. Increasing production of iron, copper, zinc, lead, magnesite, lignite, marble and bauxite is raising the industrial potential. For centuries, Greek civilization has inspired artists and intellectuals around the world.

Government is constitutional monarchy, a regime called in Greece "Crowned Republic," with a 300 member Chamber of Deputies. Language is Greek. Education is compulsory. Greek Orthodox is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the drachma which is equal to 100 lepta. Denominations of coins range from 5 lepta to 5 drachmas. Six denominations of currency notes from 10 to 1,000 drachmas.*







## Guatemala

Guatemala lies between Mexico and Honduras in Central America. Climate varies with mountainous topography; coastal and northern lowlands are hot and humid, and interior plateaus mild and dry. Population is 3,263,000 and area 42,042 square miles, about the size of Tennessee. Capital is Guatemala City. Agriculture is principal occupation.

Exports include coffee, bananas and chicle. The latter, basic ingredient of chewing gum, is derived from latex of sapodilla trees. Timber is abundant and diversified. Flour milling, sugar refining and honey-making are important. Many archaeological monuments, carved in monolithic stone, reflect artistic endowment of Mayan civilization.

Guatemala is a republic with unicameral Congress. Language is Spanish. Education is compulsory. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the quetzal which is equal to 100 centavos. Coins range from 1 to 25 centavos. Eight denominations of currency notes from 50 centavos to 1,000 quetzales.*



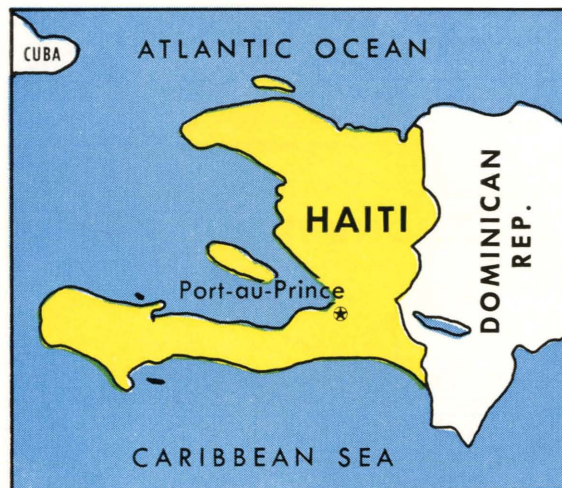
## Haiti

Haiti occupies the western part of Hispaniola, an island of the West Indies lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. It is bounded on the east by the Dominican Republic. Topography includes broad, fertile valleys alternating with heavily timbered mountain ranges. Population is 4,000,000 and area 10,714 square miles, about the size of Vermont. Capital is Port-au-Prince. Agriculture is principal occupation.

Mineral resources are mostly untapped but include copper, iron, gold, and coal. Forests abound in pine, cedar, mahogany and other hardwoods. Chief exports include coffee, sisal, bananas, raw sugar and cotton.

Government is a republic with a National Assembly consisting of Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Languages are French and Créole. Education is compulsory. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the gourde which is equal to 100 centimes. Denominations of coins range from 5 to 50 centimes. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 gourdes.*







## Honduras

Honduras is located in Central America and is largely mountainous. Slopes and valleys are abundantly watered and climate varies with altitude, being temperate on the more elevated plateaus. Population is 1,660,000 and area 59,160 square miles, about the size of Georgia. Capital is Tegucigalpa.

Chief exports are bananas, coffee, citrus fruits and tobacco. In addition to gold and silver, rich and diversified mineral deposits are found but are mostly undeveloped. Rich forests present wealth of mahogany, pine, cedar, oak, ebony and cypress. Landmarks of capital are an 18th Century cathedral, the Parque Morazan, Central University and National Museum.

Government is a republic with a unicameral Congress of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Instruction is compulsory, secular and free. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the lempira which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centavo to 1 lempira. Five denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 lempiras.*



## Hungary

Hungary is located in Central Europe. Population is 9,808,000 and area 35,902 square miles, about the size of Indiana. Capital is Budapest. Agriculture is principal occupation, with the Alföld, or great plain area being most fertile.

Principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and sugar beets. Wine-making is an important industry. Mineral deposits include bauxite, coal and oil. Principal industries are production of iron and steel, machines, machine tools, chemicals, vehicles and railway rolling stock. Other industries are milling, distilling, and processing of sugar, hemp and flax.

Government is a republic with a Presidential Council. Language is Hungarian. First eight years of public school instruction are free. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith in Hungary. Hungary became a member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the forint which is equal to 100 filler. Denominations of coins range from 2 fillers to 5 forints. Four denominations of currency notes from 10 to 100 forints.*







## Iceland

Iceland is located in the north Atlantic Ocean close to the Arctic Circle. An island of volcanic origin, it has many hot springs from which water is piped to the capital, providing heat for homes, other buildings and hothouses. Climate is modified by Gulf Stream. Population is 165,000 and area 39,758 square miles, about the size of Ohio. Capital is Reykjavik.

Only a small portion of land is used for agriculture. Chief crops are potatoes, turnips and hay. Chief exports are cod, haddock and herring, salted, smoked, canned or frozen. Ammonium nitrate is produced near Reykjavik.

Iceland is an independent republic with a Parliament. The language is Icelandic, which is the old Norse tongue. First eight years of elementary instruction are free. Evangelical Lutheran is predominant faith. Became member of the UN in 1946.

*Unit of currency is the króna which is equal to 100 aurar. Denominations of coins range from 1 eyrir to 2 krónur. There are 5 denominations of currency notes from 5 to 500 krónur.*



## India

India is located south of the Himalayan mountains. Population is 361,000,000 and area 1,266,900 square miles, about one third the size of the United States. Capital is New Delhi. India is essentially an agricultural country, though rapid industrialization is taking place.

Mineral resources include iron, mica, coal, bauxite, barytes, antimony, asbestos, petroleum, gold, copper and salt. Agricultural products are rice, wheat, millets, oil-seeds, spices, coconut, cotton, jute, tea, coffee and tobacco. Other products are teak, bamboo, fruits, fiber, bark, grass and gum.

India is a secular sovereign democratic republic with a Central Parliament consisting of Council of States and House of the People. National language is Hindu, besides which 14 major languages including English are spoken. Hinduism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Indian rupee which is equal to 100 naye paise. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 100 naye paise. Eight denominations of currency notes from 1 to 10,000 rupees.*







## Indonesia

Indonesia, located in the Far East, is comprised of about 3,000 islands, the five largest of which are Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and western New Guinea. Population is 82,450,000 and area 735,268 square miles, about a fourth the size of the United States. Capital is Djakarta, formerly Batavia.

Country is rich in tin, oil, coal, bauxite, copper, nickel, gold, silver and diamonds. Agricultural products include rice, maize, cassava, ground nuts, soya beans, tobacco, coffee, rubber, quinine, pepper, kapok, tea, sugar, indigo and cocoa. Indonesia is noted for Balinese woodcarving and hand-painted garments.

Indonesia is a republic with a House of Representatives. Language is Bahasa Indonesia, derived from Malay. Free education is provided in elementary schools. Moham-medanism is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1950.

*Unit of currency is the rupiah which is equal to 100 sen. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 sen. Ten denominations of currency notes from .5 to 1,000 rupiahs.*



## Iran

Iran, formerly known as Persia, is located in western half of the Iranian plateau in southwestern Asia. Population is 21,146,000 and area 628,060 square miles, almost three times the size of Texas. Capital is Tehran. Agriculture is principal occupation. Chief products are wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, tobacco and cotton.

Fine forests cover plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits include oil, iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, borax, nickel and cobalt. Famous Persian carpets are all made on hand looms.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with power vested in a Cabinet and government officials who act in the name of the Shah; a judiciary, and a legislature consisting of National Assembly and Senate. Language is Persian. Education is compulsory. Islam is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the rial which is equal to 100 dinars. Denominations of coins range from 50 dinars to 10 rials. Five denominations of currency notes from 10 to 200 rials.*







## Iraq

Iraq is located in Southwestern Asia in an area between and around the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The Tigris-Euphrates valley is legendary cradle of human race. In this area, ancient cities of Nineveh and Babylon flourished. Population is 5,200,000 and area 171,600 square miles, somewhat larger than California. Capital is Baghdad.

Agriculture is a principal occupation, and about 80% of the people derive their living from farming or related activities. Chief crops are wheat, barley, rice, millet and cotton. Sheep are raised in north and wool and skins exported. Iraq is one of the great oil-producing countries of the world. Extensive irrigation projects are underway.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Language is Arabic. In all stages education is free. Mohammedanism is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the dinar which is equal to 1,000 fils. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 200 fils. There are six denominations of currency notes from 1/4 to 100 dinars.*



## Ireland

Ireland, the Emerald Isle, is located in the Atlantic Ocean, lying west of Great Britain. Typical of its maritime climate are mild winters, cool summers and a sky frequently overcast. Population is 2,933,000 and area 27,137 square miles, about the size of West Virginia. Capital is Dublin.

Agriculture is main occupation, about two thirds of the land being cultivated. Principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flax and hay. Peat bogs are a source of domestic fuel. Chief industries are food processing, lumber production, distilling, brewing, tourist trade and the manufacture of tobacco, fabrics and clothing.

Ireland is a republic with Senate and House of Representatives (Dail). Languages are Irish and English. Primary instruction is free. Roman Catholicism is the predominant faith throughout Ireland. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the Irish pound equal to 12 shillings. Denominations of coins range from a farthing to a half-crown. Seven denominations of currency notes, 10 shillings to 100 pounds.*







## Israel

Israel is known as the Holy Land. Population is 1,928,842 and area 8,048 square miles, about the size of New Jersey. Capital is Jerusalem. Agriculture and industry are main occupations as a result of irrigation and industrial development.

Main agricultural products include citrus fruits, olives, grapes, vegetables and field crops; wine-making is extensive. Chemicals, textiles, tires and building materials are among chief industrial activities. There is also a variety of mineral resources, such as potash, phosphates, sulphur and rock salt.

Israel is a republic with a 120-member Parliament (Knesset) elected every four years by universal suffrage. Principal language is Hebrew. Elementary education is compulsory and free, with Arabic as language of instruction in the government schools in Arab areas. Israel was founded in 1948. Became member of UN in 1949.

*Unit of currency is the Israel pound which is equal to 1000 prutot. Denominations of coins range from 5 to 250 prutot. Five denominations of currency notes from 500 prutot to 50 pounds.*



## Italy

Italy occupies a boot-shaped peninsula in Western Europe. The islands of Sicily, Sardinia and Elba form an integral part of the country. Population is 48,001,000 and area 117,471 square miles, about the size of Arizona. Capital is Rome.

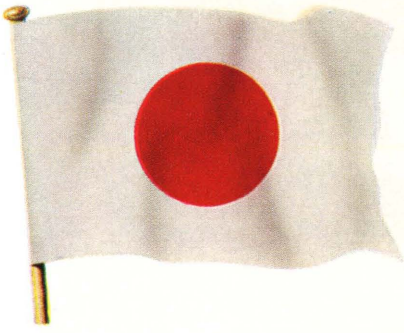
Chief agricultural products are wheat, corn, rice, barley, oats, rye, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, citrus fruits and olives. Mercury and sulphur are primary mineral resources. Manufacturing centers benefit from excellent hydro- and thermo-electric network. Largest industry is that of textiles. Ever since Roman days, Italian arts have been outstanding.

Italy is a republic with a constituent assembly consisting of Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Language is Italian. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. Roman Catholicism is state religion. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the lira which is the only monetary unit. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 500 lire. Four denominations of currency notes from 500 to 10,000 lire.*







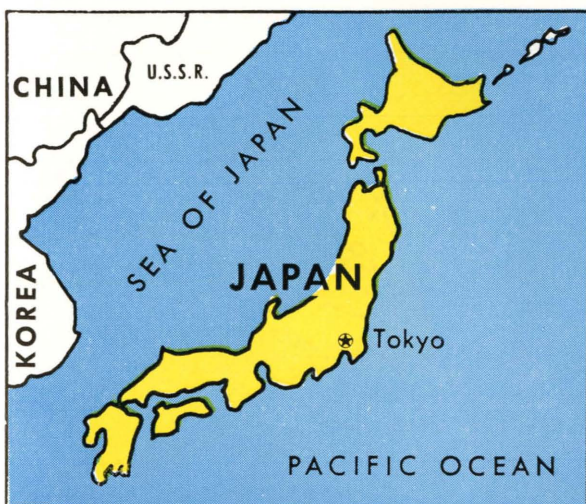
## Japan

Japan is made up of four main islands, Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. Population is 90,700,000 and area is 142,644 square miles, about the size of Montana. Capital is Tokyo.

Approximately half the farm land is used for growing rice. Other agricultural products are wheat, barley, potatoes, tea, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, persimmons and mandarins. Light industries include ceramics, paper, glassware and toys. Other industries are mining, fishing, forestry, silk production, pearl culture, iron and steel, cotton, wool and silk textiles, shipbuilding, fertilizer, cement and machinery.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with House of Councilors and House of Representatives. Language is Japanese. Instruction is free. Predominant religions are Buddhism and Shintoism. Became member of UN in 1956.

*Unit of currency is the yen. There are various denominations of coins which range from 1 to 50 yen. There are eight denominations of currency notes from 1 to 5,000 yen.*



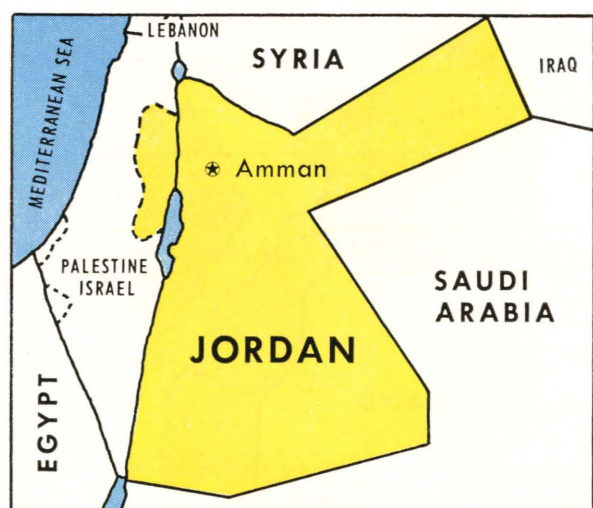
## Jordan

Jordan, formerly Transjordan, is located in Western Asia. Two areas comprise Jordan, the fertile but eroded portion in the west, and the part-fertile, part-arid portion in the east. Population is 1,500,000 and area 37,500 square miles, about the size of Indiana. Country has high agricultural potential in fertile west and there is some mining. Part of the population is nomadic or partially nomadic. Capital is Amman.

Chief export is rock phosphate. Industries include tobacco, flour milling, distilling, building materials, olive oil, soap, mother-of-pearl and textiles. Among places of historic interest are Bethlehem, Jericho, and Dead Sea.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with Parliament consisting of Senate and House of Representatives. Language is Arabic. Islam is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the Jordan dinar which is equal to 1,000 fils. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 100 fils. Five denominations of currency notes from 500 fils to 50 dinars.*







## Laos

Laos is one of the three independent countries of what was formerly Indo-China, Cambodia and South Vietnam being the other two. Population is 3,000,000 and area approximately 89,000 square miles, about the size of Minnesota. Capital is Vientiane. Country is mountainous, agriculture is principal occupation although there is some mining.

Chief products are rice, maize, tobacco, citrus fruits, tea and coffee. Principal minerals are coal, tin, lead, copper, bauxite and zinc. Chief exports are lumber, coffee, cattle, hides and tin. Laos has numerous wild animals, including elephants and tigers.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with a National Assembly. Language is Laotian and French. Modern schools have been built. Although Buddhism is state religion there is complete religious freedom. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the kip which is equal to 100 at. Coins formerly ranged from 1 at to 1 kip but now out of circulation. Five currency notes, ranging from 1 to 100 kip.*



## Lebanon

Lebanon borders on the eastern Mediterranean Sea. It has two parallel mountain ranges, Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Between them is a high, fertile plain called El Buka'a. Population is 1,425,000 and area 4,000 square miles, which is about the size of Connecticut. Capital is Beirut.

Chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, corn, olives, citrus and other fruits. Tripoli and Saida are well known because they are the terminals for pipe lines through which oil from Iraq and Arabia reaches the Western world. Textiles, biscuits and macaroni and wines are produced. Among points of interest are Cedars of Lebanon, Great Temple of Baalbeck and remains of Byblos, the port from which the alphabet spread.

Government is a republic with Chamber of Deputies. Language is Arabic. Christianity is predominant religion. Lebanon became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Lebanese pound which is equal to 100 piastres. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 piastres. Eight denominations of currency notes from 1/2 to 500 pounds.*







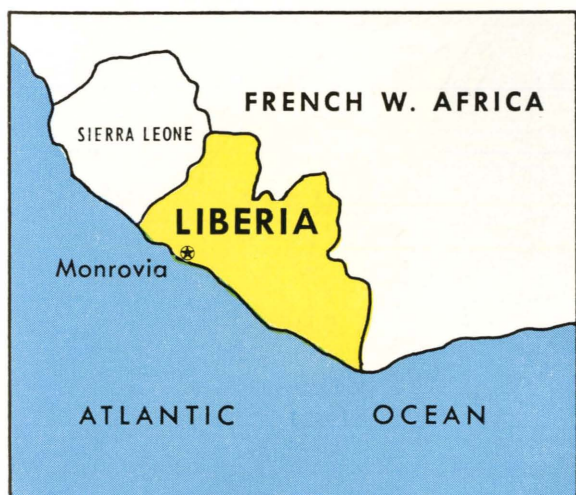
## Liberia

Liberia is located on the west coast of Africa. Country is covered with tropical forests, rich in timber and oil nuts. Population totals 2,750,000 and area is 43,000 square miles, about the size of Tennessee. Capital is Monrovia which is also the country's seaport. The country was colonized in 1822.

Chief products are fibre, palm kernels, crude rubber, rice, cassava, coffee, cocoa, and sugar. Mineral resources include gold and iron ore. Diamonds exist in some districts. Iron ore from Bomi Hills mines is rated as purest now mined. Substantial exports of rubber and iron.

Liberia is a republic patterned after the United States, with a Senate and House of Representatives. Language is English. Public schools are maintained entirely by Government. Christianity is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Liberian dollar which is equal to 100 cents. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 cents. U.S.A. currency notes and coins are in circulation.*



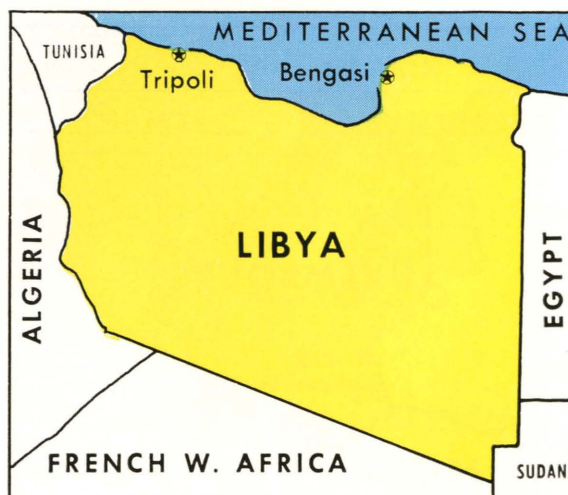
## Libya

Libya is located along the northern coast of Africa and is comprised of the states of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan. Population is 1,092,000 and area 679,358 square miles, almost three times the size of Texas. Capitals are Tripoli and Bengasi.

Most of the country is desert devoid of natural resources, but fertile areas contain date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees and vineyards. Manufacturing includes tobacco, matting, carpets, leather articles and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament consisting of Senate and House of Representatives. Arabic is the main language; Italian and English are also spoken. There are public elementary and secondary schools. Mohammedanism is predominant religion. Libya became a member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the Libyan pound equal to 100 piastres. Denominations of coins from 1 millieme to 2 piastres. Six denominations of currency notes from 1/10 to 10 pounds.*







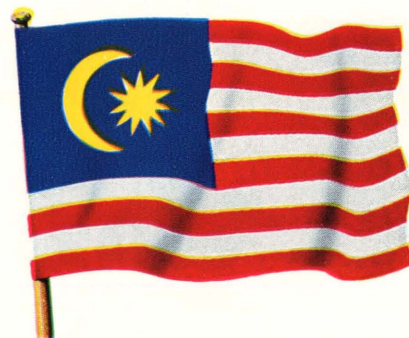
## Luxembourg

Luxembourg, located in western Europe, is a country of small landowners. It has a varied topography which includes lowland plains and mountains. Population is 309,000 and area 999 square miles, 55 miles long and 34 miles wide, about the size of Rhode Island. Capital is Luxembourg.

A fifth of the population is engaged in farming. Principal crops are oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. Mineral output of country, despite its small size, is enormous. Products include iron, pig iron and steel. One third of Luxembourg is forested. Deer and other wild game are plentiful. The tourist industry has become increasingly important.

Luxembourg is a grand duchy with a Chamber of Deputies. Languages are French and German. Education is compulsory. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Luxembourg franc which is equal to 100 centimes. Denominations of coins range from 25 centimes to 5 francs. Four denominations of currency notes, 10 to 100 francs.*



## Malaya

The Malay Peninsula extends into the China Sea, forming the most southerly portion of Asian continent. The Federation of Malaya's population is 6,152,099, and area 50,690 square miles, about the size of Alabama. Capital is Kula Lumpur. Agriculture and mining are prime industries.

Chief exports are natural rubber and tin. Agricultural products include rice, copra, palm kernels, palm oil, tea and pineapples. Minerals include iron ore, gold, bauxite, ilmenite, columbite and wolfram.

Malaya is a self-governing member of British Commonwealth, with a Parliament consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Languages are Malay, English and Chinese dialects. Moslem religion is predominant, and other sects include Christian, Buddhist and Hindu. Primary education is being extended to all children. Became member of UN in 1957.

*Unit of currency is the Malayan dollar which is equal to 100 cents. Denominations of coins range from 5 to 50 cents. Six denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 dollars.*







## Mexico

Mexico is a Latin American country. Population is 31,005,000 and area 760,373 square miles, about three times the size of Texas. Capital is Mexico City.

Mexico is rich in natural resources, including silver, gold, copper, lead, antimony, mercury, arsenic, amorphous graphite and coal. Petroleum production is large. Agriculture, stock raising and fishing are also important industries. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, lead, petroleum, copper, shrimp, zinc, cattle, pineapple and sisal. The tourist trade is important in Mexico with such cities as Acapulco, Cuernavaca, Vera Cruz, and Taxco as chief attractions.

Government is a federal democratic republic with a President, Legislature and Judiciary. Language is Spanish. Primary education is free and compulsory up to age 15. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

Unit of currency is the peso which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centavo to 10 pesos. Eight denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 pesos.



## Morocco

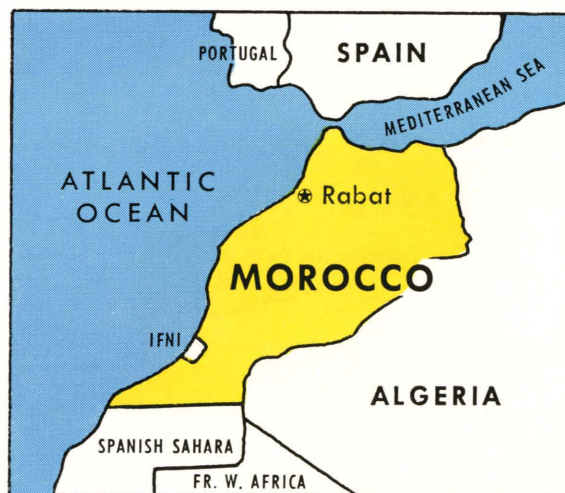
Morocco is situated on the northwestern tip of Africa. Population is 10,442,000 and area 172,104 square miles, about twice the size of Minnesota. Capital is Rabat.

The country's main industry is agriculture and its chief products and natural resources are eggs, poultry, hides, skins, wool, beans, barley, linseed, wheat, almonds, cummin, gums, grapes, fruits, dates, copper, lead, tin, oil, phosphate and manganese. Manufactured goods include carpets, leather goods, fezzes and woolen and silk stuffs.

Modern industrialization has expanded food, textile, construction, chemical, machine and metallurgical industries.

Government is an independent kingdom. Official language is Arabic. A local spoken Arabic and some Berber dialects are also used. Instruction is free. Predominant religion is Moslem. Became member of UN in 1956

Unit of currency is the Moroccan franc which is equal to 100 centimes. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 200 francs. Currency notes from 50 to 10,000 francs.







## Nepal

Nepal is located on the southern slope of the Himalayas. There are many fertile valleys in the slopes of its lofty mountains which include Mt. Everest. Population is 8,431,547 and area 54,000 square miles, about the size of Wisconsin. Capital is Katmandu.

Country has rich forests and quartz deposits. Chief exports are jute, rice, grain, cattle, hides, wheat and drugs. Katmandu is noted for many shrines, nearly all of which are lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art. Country has only recently been opened to outsiders after centuries of isolation. Travel is very difficult, as Nepal has only two railroads and a few hundred miles of negotiable roads.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with an interim government of councilors. Language is Nepali. Hinduism and Buddhism are two prevailing religions of the country. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the Nepalese rupee which is equal to 100 paisa. Denominations of coins range from 2 to 50 paisa. Four denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 rupees.*



## Netherlands

The Netherlands is located in Western Europe. Population is 11,000,000 and area 12,530 square miles, about the size of Maryland. Capital is Amsterdam. Seat of government is The Hague.

The Netherlands has embarked on an ambitious program of industrialization. About 42% of working population is employed in industry, of which shipbuilding, chemical and metal industries are most important. A large part of industry is based on products from agriculture. Dutch dairy farming and cattle-raising are known the world over. Horticulture also plays an important role in economy.

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers (the States General). Language is Dutch. Instruction is free or subject to small fee. The Netherlands became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the guilder (gulden) equal to 100 cents. Coins from 1 cent to 2½ guilders (rijksdaalder). Eight denominations of currency notes from 1 to 10,000 guilders.*







## New Zealand

New Zealand is located southeast of Australia and is comprised of North Island, South Island, Stewart Island and other small outlying islands. With its scenic attractions, trout and deep-sea fishing and other sports, New Zealand has a large tourist trade. Its landscape ranges from plains to snow-capped mountains. Population is 2,208,780 and area 103,736 square miles, about the size of Colorado. Capital is Wellington.

Main industries are wool, dairy products, meat, timber and fruit. Mineral production includes coal, gold, silver, petroleum and copper.

Country is self-governing member of British Commonwealth, with a General Assembly. Language is English. Instruction is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. Church of England is predominant faith in New Zealand. Became member of UN in 1945.

Unit of currency is the N.Z. pound which is equal to 20 shillings or 240 pence. Coins from 1/2 penny to 1 crown (5 shillings). Five currency notes from 10 shillings to 50 pounds.



## Nicaragua

Nicaragua, located in Central America, lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. It is mostly mountainous with many volcanic peaks extending through its central portion. Population is 1,245,000 and area 57,145 square miles, about the size of Michigan. Capital is Managua. Agriculture and stock-raising are principal occupations in Nicaragua, with forestry and mining also conducted.

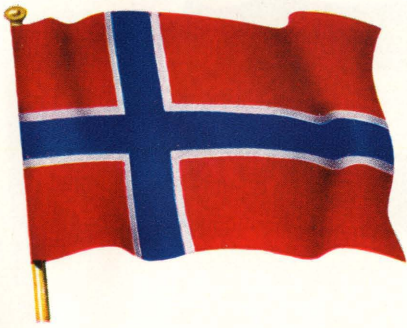
Chief products are bananas, cotton, fruit, coffee, sugar cane, corn, beans, cacao, rice, tobacco and wheat. Others are gold, mahogany, and hides and skins. Manufacturing is on a small scale and is chiefly for domestic consumption.

Nicaragua is a republic with Congress consisting of Senate and House of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Nicaragua became a member of UN in 1945.

Unit of currency is the cordoba which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centavo to 1 cordoba. Nine denominations of currency notes, 1 to 1,000 cordobas.







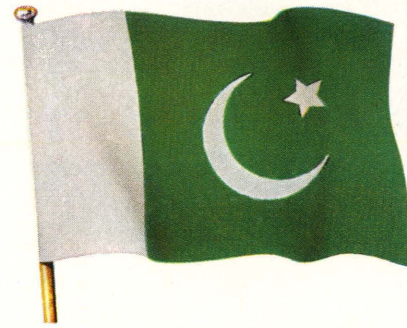
## Norway

Norway occupies the western half of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Its beautiful fjords making up the coast line are the valleys of sunken mountains. Population is 3,450,000 and area 125,064 square miles, about the size of New Mexico. Capital is Oslo.

Agricultural products, though limited, include hay, barley, apples, potatoes and berries. Forestry is an important industry, as is mining of molybdenum, titanium, copper, pyrites, nickel, iron, zinc and lead. Fishing for cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, tuna, seal and whale is carried on. Manufacturing industries include textiles, machinery, fish oils, soap, chemicals, paper and ships.

Norway is a constitutional hereditary monarchy with a legislative branch called the Storting. Language is Norwegian. Instruction is compulsory from ages 7 to 14. Evangelical Lutheran is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Norwegian krone which is equal to 100 øre. Denominations of coins range from 1 øre to 1 krone. Six denominations of currency notes from 5 to 1,000 kroner.*



## Pakistan

Pakistan is comprised of two zones, one in the northeast and one in the northwest corners of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. Population is 80,167,000 and area 364,737 square miles, about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times the size of Texas. Capital is Karachi. Agriculture is principal occupation, with two main food crops being rice and wheat.

Other products and natural resources are jute, cotton, wool, silk, rayon, tea, oil seeds, hides and skins, sulphur, chromite, petroleum, coal, salt, lime, asbestos, antimony, gypsum, magnesite and silica sand. Main industries include cotton spinning, weaving, flour milling, food processing, iron and steel production and railway shops.

Pakistan is a republic with a National Assembly. Languages are Urdu, Bengali and English. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. Islam is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1947.

*Unit of currency is the Pakistan rupee equal to 16 annas. Denominations of coins range from 1 pice ( $\frac{1}{4}$  anna) to 1 rupee. Five denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 rupees.*







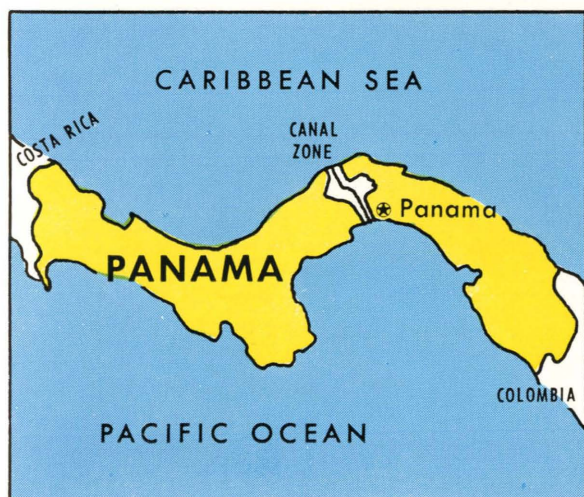
## Panama

Panama is the southernmost country in Central America. It is divided by the Panama Canal, one of the man-made wonders of the world. Population is 910,000 and area 29,133 square miles, about the size of South Carolina. Capital is Panama. Panama is largely a commercial country, deriving revenues from the canal, tariffs and tourists. More than 8,000 ocean-going ships pass through the canal a year. The canal is 50 miles long and 300 feet wide.

Forest reserves, primarily mahogany, are extensive. Chief exports are bananas, pineapples, cacao, coconuts, sugar, abaca fiber, shrimp and cement. Only about half of the rich land is cultivated.

Government is a republic with National Assembly. Language is Spanish. Instruction is compulsory from age 7 to 15. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

Unit of currency is the balboa which is equal to 100 centésimos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centésimo to 1 balboa. The only currency notes in use are U.S. notes.



## Paraguay

Paraguay is one of the two inland countries of South America. Its vast plains are excellent for cattle-raising and agriculture, and the mountain slopes are covered with beautiful forests. Population is 1,565,000 and area 157,000 square miles, about the size of California. Capital is Asuncion.

Chief crops are corn, mandioca, cotton, beans, peanuts, tobacco and citrus fruits. Livestock industry is also important. Main exports are oranges, timber, hides, tobacco, beef products, quebracho wood, cotton, tannin, lace and vegetable oils. Paraguay is highly dependent on its navigable waterways. Highway construction is increasing.

Government is a republic with Congress and Council of State. Languages are Spanish and Guaraní. Instruction is compulsory between ages 7 and 14. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

Unit of currency is the guaraní which is equal to 100 centimos. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 centimos. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 guaraníes.







## Peru

Peru, located on the Pacific coast of South America, contains the highest altitudes of the Andes Mountains. There are seven peaks over 19,000 feet high. Population is 9,396,000 and area 514,059 square miles, about twice the size of Texas. Capital is Lima.

Chief crop and leading agricultural export is cotton, with sugar second in economic importance. Mountains are rich in minerals, country is one of larger producers of vanadium. Petroleum accounts for nearly half of mineral production. Among chief exports are crude petroleum and petroleum derivatives, sugar, copper bars and cotton.

Government is a republic with a Congress consisting of Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Spanish is official language, but "Aymara" and Inca "Quechua" are still spoken. Instruction is free and compulsory from 7 to 14. State religion is Roman Catholicism. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Peruvian sol which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centavo to 100 soles. Five denominations of currency notes from 5 to 500 soles.*



## Philippines

The Philippines is the largest island group in the Malay Archipelago. The group includes 7,100 islands. Population is 22,265,300 and area 115,600 square miles, about the size of Arizona. Capital is Quezon City, a suburb of Manila.

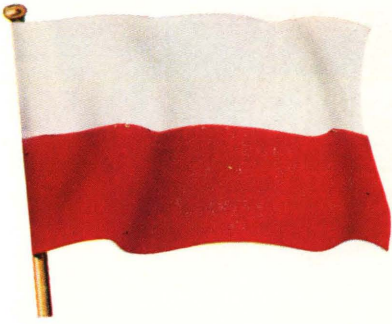
Forests with more than 3,000 species of trees provide timber, gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo and tan and dye barks. Islands are rich in gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, chromite, asbestos, manganese, cement, asphalt, marble, gypsum and limestone.

Government is a republic, with a Congress composed of Senate and House of Representatives. Official languages are Tagalog, English and Spanish. Instruction is free in public schools, and there are more than a dozen big universities and colleges. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the peso which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centavo to 1 peso. Ten denominations of currency notes from 5 centavos to 100 pesos.*







## Poland

Poland, located in Central Europe, is essentially a flat country. Population is 28,070,000 and area 120,355 square miles, about the size of New Mexico. Capital is Warsaw. Agriculture occupies 45% of population. Principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar beets.

Poland possesses great mineral wealth, particularly coal, iron, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, lead salt, potassium salts and zinc. Coal production aided by mechanization is rising rapidly. Coal reserves are estimated at 135 billion metric tons. Important products are textiles, chemicals, woodworking and metal goods. Nation is gradually becoming a semi-industrial country.

Government is a people's socialist republic. Education is free and compulsory. Language is Polish. Roman Catholicism is chief faith. Poland became a member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the zloty which is equal to 100 groszy. Denominations of coins range from 1 grosz to 1 zloty. Seven denominations of currency notes range from 2 to 500 zlotys.*



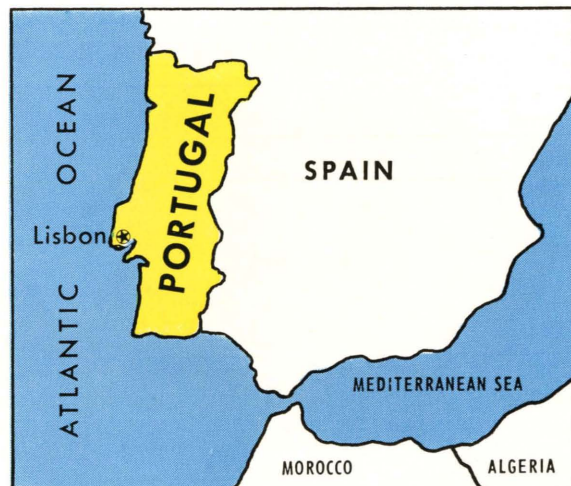
## Portugal

Portugal is located in Southwestern Europe. The Azores and Madeira Islands constitute part of the country. Because of natural beauty and friendliness of people, Portugal is a tourist favorite. Population is 8,765,000 and area 35,466 square miles, about the size of Indiana. Capital is Lisbon.

Principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye and rice. Chief industry is wine-making, with cork products second largest. Mineral wealth includes coal, pyrites, lead, copper, tin, wolfram, kaolin, sulphur, lithium and titanium. Chief exports are cork, wine, canned sardines, tuna fish, anchovies, resins and textiles; and coffee, copra and sisal from the overseas provinces in Africa.

Government is a republic with a Corporative Chamber and a National Assembly. Language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the escudo which is equal to 100 centavos. Denominations of coins range from 10 centavos to 20 escudos. Five denominations of currency notes from 20 to 1,000 escudos.*







## Romania

Romania is located in East Central Europe. Carpathian Mountain range extends through part of country. Population is 17,300,000 and area 91,584 square miles, about the size of Oregon. Capital is Bucharest.

Chief agricultural products are wheat, corn, barley, rye, sugar beets and oats. Country is abundant in vineyards and orchards. Main mineral products include salt, petroleum, natural gas, lignite, gold, iron, copper, zinc and pyrites. Important industries are flour milling, brewing and distilling, and manufacture of farm machinery, oil equipment and chemicals.

Government is a people's republic with National Assembly. Besides Romanian, other languages are Hungarian, Slav and Turkish. Primary instruction is free and obligatory. Romanian Orthodox is the predominant faith. Romania became a member of the UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the leu which is equal to 100 bani. Denominations of coins range from 1 ban to 50 bani. There are six denominations of currency notes from 1 leu to 100 lei.*



## Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia, a country of the Middle East, comprises nearly four fifths of the Arabian Peninsula. It is mainly desert and steppe land which is dry and barren, without a single river. Population is 6,500,000 and area 870,000 square miles, about a fourth the size of the United States. Capitals are Mecca and Riyadh. Agriculture is principal occupation except for oil, and mining of gold, silver and iron.

Other products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, and wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Exports include hides, wool and gum. Country has modern airport and two modern harbors, one at Jeddah and another at Dammam.

Government is hereditary monarchy with Consultative Assembly. Language is Arabic. Instruction is free, including higher education. Islam is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Saudi riyal which is equal to 22 guersh. Denominations of coins range from 1/2 guersh to 1 riyal. Three denominations of currency notes from 1 to 10 riyals.*







## Spain

Spain, located in Southwestern Europe, forms the bulk of the Iberian Peninsula. Balearic and Canary Islands are Spanish territory. Population is 28,976,000 and area 195,504 square miles, more than two thirds the size of Texas. Capital is Madrid. Arid and mountainous terrain results in only a third of land being cultivated.

Chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, rye, olives, grapes, lemons, oranges, onions, almonds, esparto, flax, hemp, pulse and cork. Rich deposits of coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, mercury and silver are found. Major industries are olive oil, wines and woollens. Fishing yields sardines and tuna.

Government is nominal monarchy with Council of the Realm. Language is Spanish. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. State religion is Roman Catholicism. Became member of UN in 1955.

*Unit of currency is the peseta which equals 100 centimos. Denominations of coins range from 5 centimos to 5 pesetas. Eight denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 pesetas.*



## Sudan

The Republic of Sudan is a country of Eastern Africa. Unlike the arid northwest, the southern region is fertile and abundantly watered. Population is 10,066,676 and area 967,500 square miles, one-third the size of the United States. Capital is Khartoum.

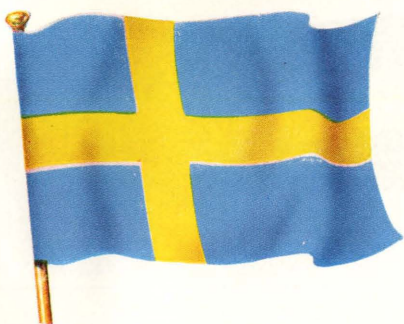
In addition to being the world's first supplier of gum arabic and ivory, the Sudan exports considerable quantities of cotton, together with sesame, hides and skins, livestock, and dates. Wheat, barley and grain sorghum are grown, and the raising of cattle, sheep and goats is extensive.

The country is a republic with a Senate and House of Representatives. Languages are English, Arabic and various Nilotic tribal dialects. The educational system is directed by the government. Religions are Sunni Moslem and Christian. Became member of UN in 1956.

*Unit of currency is the Sudanese pound equal to 100 piastres or 1,000 milliemes. Coins from 1 millieme to 10 piastres. Five denominations of currency notes from 25 piastres to 10 pounds.*







## Sweden

Sweden, located in Northwestern Europe, occupies the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula. Population is 7,290,112 and area 173,378 square miles, somewhat larger than California. Capital is Stockholm. Despite mountains Sweden contains much productive land.

Forests, iron ore and hydroelectric power are main natural resources. Shipbuilding, manufacture of ball bearings and stainless steel are sustained by large metallurgical output. Chief dairy products are cheese and butter. Exports include lumber, pulp and wood products. Ancient rural art is characteristic of Swedish culture.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with a Riksdag (parliament). Language is Swedish. Instruction is compulsory. Lutheran Protestantism is predominant faith and is also state religion. Became member of UN in 1946.

*Unit of currency is the krona which is equal to 100 öre. Denominations of coins range from 1 öre to 5 kronor. Six denominations of currency notes from 5 to 10,000 kronor.*



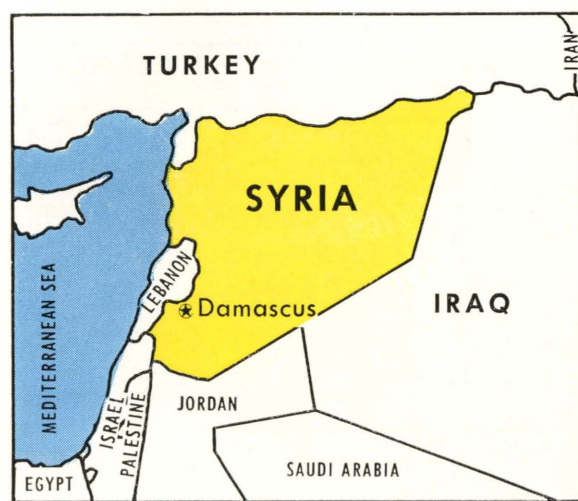
## Syria

Syria is located in the Middle East, and its topography consists of a rocky plateau watered by the Euphrates River and supporting two distinct mountain ranges. One chain runs parallel to the coast and the other bisects the great Syrian Desert. Climate is generally hot in hinterland and relatively mild near shore. Population is 3,906,000 and area 72,234 square miles, about the size of North Dakota. Capital is Damascus. Agriculture and cattle breeding are the principal occupations.

Main crops include wheat, barley, cotton, and citrus fruits. Manufacture of textiles and production of wine and leather are among chief industries. Mineral resources include asphalt and marble.

Government is a republic with Parliament. Language is Arabic. Instruction is free. Islam is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the Syrian pound which is equal to 100 piastres. Coins range from 2 1/2 piastres to 100 piastres. Six denominations of currency notes from 1 to 500 pounds.*







## Thailand

Thailand, formerly known as Siam, is located in southeastern Asia, includes part of Malay Peninsula. Population is 20,300,000 and area 200,148 square miles, about twice the size of Colorado. Capital is Bangkok. Agriculture is principal occupation and there is also some mining.

There are many large forests and teak-wood is important export. Chief export crop is rice, also the main food. Other important products are Pará rubber, cocoanuts, tobacco, pepper and cotton. Mineral resources include coal, tin, iron, manganese, tungsten, lignite, antimony and mercury. Thailand is noted for picturesque architecture and pageantry.

Government is constitutional monarchy with National Assembly. Language is Thai. Instruction is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. Buddhism is principal religion. Became member of UN in 1946.

*Unit of currency is the baht which is equal to 100 satangs. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 50 satangs. Five denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 bahts.*



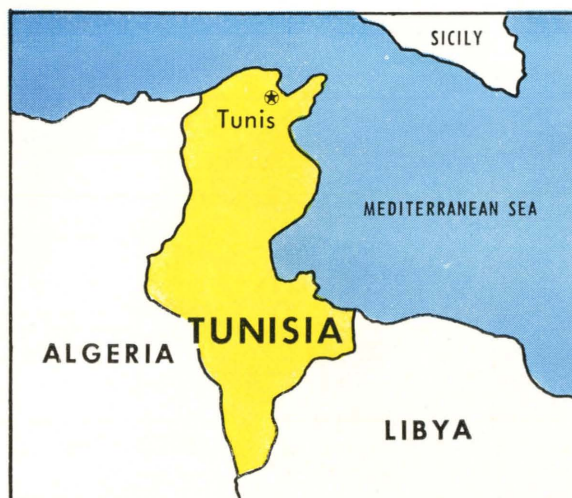
## Tunisia

Tunisia is situated on the northern coast of Africa. Population is 3,700,000, composed of Arabs and Berbers, and area 48,313 square miles, about the size of Louisiana. Capital is Tunis.

Chief industry is agriculture. Fertile soils are found in the valleys of the north, on the northeast peninsula, the tablelands of the central portion and the oases of the south. They produce an abundance of wheat, barley, oats, olives, grapes, dates, almonds, oranges, alfa grass, henna and cork. Mineral resources are lead, iron, phosphate and zinc. Principal exports are various agricultural products, olive oil and minerals.

Tunisia is an independent republic state with a Constituent Assembly. It became a republic July 25, 1957. Language is Arabic. Instruction is free. Predominant religion is Moslem. Became member of UN in 1956.

*Unit of currency is the franc which is equal to 100 centimes. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 20 francs. Four denominations of currency notes from 500 to 10,000 francs.*







## Turkey

Turkey has territory in both Europe and Asia. The European part is a remnant of the Ottoman Empire. It is separated from the Asiatic part by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and the Dardanelles. Population 24,111,778 and area 296,185 square miles, somewhat larger than Texas. Capital is Ankara.

Agricultural products include cereals, tobacco, cotton, olives and olive oil, wool, silk, figs and raisins. Mineral resources include chrome, copper, zinc, lead, iron ore, manganese and antimony. Among main industries are agriculture, mining, fishing, stock-raising, carpet weaving, and manufacture of iron and steel.

Government is a republic with National Assembly of Deputies. Language is Turkish. Instruction is compulsory, free and secular between ages 7 to 12, and free through university. Islam is the predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the lira which is equal to 100 kurus. Denominations of coins range from 1 kurus to 1 lira. Denominations of currency notes are from 1 to 1,000 lira.*



## Ukrainian S.S.R.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (Ukraine) is the most densely populated of the constituent republics of the U.S.S.R. Population is 40,600,000 and area 232,000 square miles, about twice the size of Arizona. Capital is Kiev. This is the famous wheat-producing section of the Soviet Union.

Important crops are sugar beets and oil seeds, and livestock breeding is increasing. Donets Basin, industrial heart of the Union, has huge storage of coal, iron and other metals. The Ukrainian S.S.R. also has heavily developed chemical and dye industries and salt mines.

Government is a constituent republic of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Language is Ukrainian. Instruction through high school is compulsory, and all education including college is free. Russian Orthodox is leading religious faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the ruble which is equal to 100 kopecks. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 20 kopecks. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 rubles.*







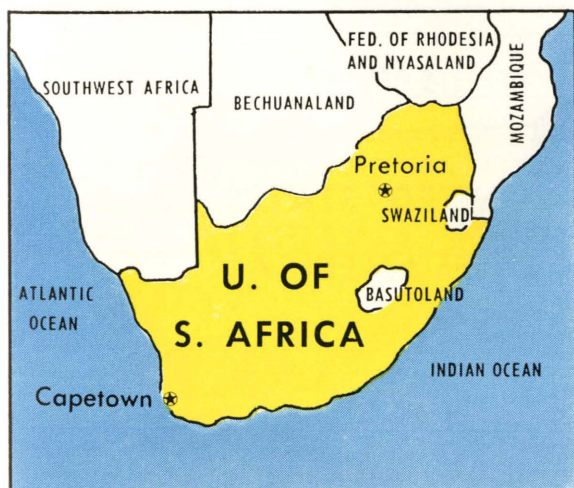
## Union of S. Africa

The Union of South Africa is located at the southern tip of the African Continent. Population is 13,915,000 and area 472,494 square miles, about four times the size of Arizona. Capitals are Pretoria and Capetown.

The Union is world's largest producer of gold and diamonds and a major producer of uranium of which it has the largest reserves in the Western world. Chief agricultural products are cereals, dairy products, sugar cane and wool. Important industries are chemicals, textiles and machinery.

Government is an independent state associated with the British Commonwealth. It has a Parliament with Senate and House of Assembly. Languages are English and Afrikaans. Instruction is free to all citizens and compulsory for all children over 7 years of age. Dutch Protestantism is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is South African pound equal to 20 shillings (240 pence). Coins from 1/4 penny to 1 crown (5 shillings). Six currency notes from 10 shillings to 100 pounds.*



## U.S.S.R.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is, in area, the largest country in the world. Population is 200,200,000, area 8,648,000 square miles, about 2 1/2 times as large as the United States. Capital is Moscow.

Natural resources include minerals and ores, coal, peat and oil, fertile soil and power resources. Main industries are heavy machine building, iron and steel, mining, oil refineries, chemicals, timber, general manufacturing and agricultural production. Economy is based on socialist ownership of instruments and means of production.

Highest organ of state power is Supreme Soviet (Parliament) which consists of two chambers. There are 70 different languages. Instruction through high school is compulsory. All education including instruction in universities is free. Russian Orthodox is leading faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the ruble which is equal to 100 kopecks. Denominations of coins range from 1 to 20 kopecks. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 100 rubles.*







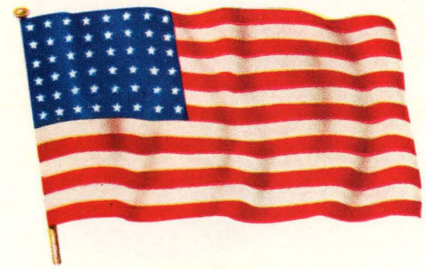
## United Kingdom

The United Kingdom consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and also includes smaller islands such as the Hebrides, Shetlands, Orkneys, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands. Population is 51,221,000 and area 94,278 square miles, about the size of Oregon. Capital is London.

Agriculture is important, but mineral resources make mining, manufacturing and trade chief elements of economy. Major industries include shipbuilding, and production of foodstuffs, automobiles, aircraft, chemicals, textiles and steel.

Government is a constitutional monarchy with a Parliament consisting of House of Lords and House of Commons. Languages are English, Irish, Welsh and Scottish. Primary and secondary instruction is free and compulsory from 5 to 15 years of age. Dominant faith is Church of England. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is British pound equal to 20 shillings or 240 pence. Coins from farthing (1/4 penny) to crown (1/4 pound). Three currency notes in general use from 10 shillings to 5 pounds.*



## United States

The United States of America is bordered on the north by Canada, on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Population is 171,790,000 and area 3,022,387 square miles. Capital is Washington, D.C. Country is rich in natural resources. Chief industries are manufacturing, agriculture, mining and forestry.

Important agricultural products are cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, potatoes and fruit. Exports are chiefly manufactured goods and foodstuffs. Important mineral resources are iron ore, gold, coal, natural gas and oil. Industrial production is high.

Government is a federal republic with a Congress consisting of Senate and House of Representatives. Language is English. Instruction is free and compulsory up to age 16. Christianity is predominant religion. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the U.S. dollar which is equal to 100 cents. Denominations of coins range from 1 cent to 1 dollar. Eleven denominations of currency notes, 1 to 10,000 dollars.*







## Uruguay

Uruguay, located in South America, has an extremely healthful climate with a uniform temperature. Population is 2,550,000 and area 72,172 square miles, about the size of North Dakota. Capital is Montevideo. Most of land is devoted to stock-raising, ranching and agriculture. One of the smaller South American republics, Uruguay has pioneered in education and political and social advances. Many social benefits are provided for people.

Chief products are meat, wool, hides, corn, wheat, citrus fruits, rice, beet sugar, sunflower seed oil, oats and linseed. Textiles and wine-making are Uruguay's two most important industries.

Government is a republic with Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Instruction is free through college. Predominant faith is Roman Catholic. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the peso which is equal to 100 centésimos. Denominations of coins range from 1 centésimo to 1 peso. Seven denominations of currency notes from 1 to 1,000 pesos.*



## Venezuela

Venezuela is the northernmost country of South America, and 72 islands are included in its territory, the largest being Margarita. This has been made the state of Nueva Esparta, and is an important pearl center. Population is 6,200,000 and area 352,150 square miles, more than twice the size of California. Capital is Caracas. Main industries are mining, agriculture and stock-raising.

Chief agricultural export is coffee and country is among leading petroleum-producing nations. Other natural resources include iron ore, cacao, tonka beans, hides, rubber, sisal, gold, copper, coal, salt, tin, manganese, asbestos, mica and diamonds.

Government is a republic with Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Language is Spanish. Instruction is free including college. Roman Catholicism is predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the bolivar which is equal to 100 centimos. Denominations of coins range from 5 centimos to 5 bolivares. Five denominations of currency notes from 10 to 500 bolivares.*







## Yemen

Yemen is an ancient kingdom located in the southwestern part of the Arabian Peninsula, and is mostly mountainous and has three principal ports. Yemen contains some of the most fertile sections of Arabia. Population is 5,500,000 and area 75,000 square miles, about the size of South Dakota. Capital is San'a. Agriculture is principal occupation, with some mining.

Main product is famed mocha coffee. Other products are wheat, barley, alfalfa, and all kinds of fruits in the interior highlands, and dates, sorghums, tobacco, sesame, senna and indigo in coastal plain of Tihama and other valleys. Some gold and silver are mined. There may also be petroleum resources which are as yet untapped.

Government is Arab kingdom or theocratic monarchy. Language is Arabic. Religion is Islam. Yemen became a member of UN in 1947.

*Unit of currency is the imadi which is equal to 40 bogcha or 80 half bogcha. Denominations of coins range from 1 half bogcha to 1 imadi. No currency notes.*



## Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia is composed of six republics—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia—and is located in southeastern Europe in the Balkan Peninsula. Mountains and plateaus feature most of the land. Population is 17,555,000 and area 98,766 square miles, about the size of Wyoming. Capital is Belgrade. Agriculture, including cattle-raising and forestry, is principal occupation.

Main crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, hops and grapes. Chief minerals are coal, iron, copper, chrome ore, antimony, lead, salt and bauxite. Industrial production includes steel, machinery and tools.

Government is federal people's republic with Federal People's Assembly and Federal Executive Council. Several languages, including Serbo-Croatian. Instruction free and compulsory. Greek Orthodox predominant faith. Became member of UN in 1945.

*Unit of currency is the dinar which is equal to 100 para. Denominations of coins range from 50 para to 50 dinars. Four denominations of currency notes from 100 to 5,000 dinars.*





United States  
Delegation  
to the  
Twelfth General  
Assembly of the  
United Nations



The United States Delegation to the United Nations. Seated from left to right: A. S. J. Carnahan, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, Henry Cabot Lodge, Permanent Representative, and Walter H. Judd. Standing from left: Mary P. Lord, George Meany, Irene Dunne, Herman B. Wells, Philip M. Klutznick, Genoa S. Washington. Alternate Delegate James J. Wadsworth was not present when picture was taken. When the Secretary of State attends a UN meeting he becomes head of the U.S. Delegation. At all other times the Delegation is headed by the Permanent Representative.

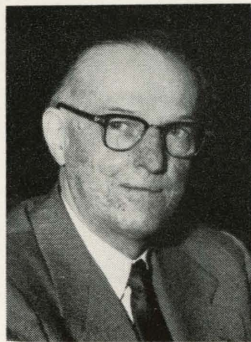
REPRESENTATIVES



HENRY CABOT LODGE



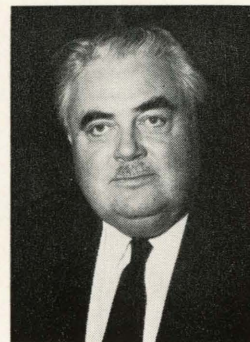
A. S. J. CARNAHAN



WALTER H. JUDD



GEORGE MEANY



HERMAN B. WELLS

ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES



JAMES J. WADSWORTH



IRENE DUNNE



PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK



MARY P. LORD



GENOA S. WASHINGTON





The UN headquarters in New York is never closed, for the responsibilities which must be met here know no hours.

The information given in this publication by no means represents the complete story of the United Nations. It is intended only to give the highlights of the organization, its objectives and the channels through which it functions.

Many other publications, some devoted to UN as a whole, some to specific aspects of its work, can be secured both from United Nations and other sources. Films also are available from an extensive library. The United Nations organization welcomes any opportunity to extend the knowledge of its work and makes continuous

efforts in this direction. Visitors are always welcome at UN headquarters in New York where regular tours through the facilities are conducted.

In the preparation of this booklet we wish to acknowledge the valued assistance of the Publications and Photographic services of the United Nations' Department of Public Information. All of the photographs are from official UN files.

For the color reproduction of the flags we appreciate the co-operation of the Editors of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia, who made the original illustrations available.